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Thursday, March 11, 1976
Phalguna 21, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Thursday March 11, 1976/Phalguna
21, 1897 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Integrated Health Plan

*62 SHRI P GANGADEB Will the
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry is considering any new strategy based on an integration between Health, Family Planning and nutritional inputs to combat country's health problems,

(b) whether any final decision has been taken in respect of the new integrated health plan, and

(c) if so the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) to (c) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

The Fifth Plan envisages integration of Health, Family Planning and nutrition. To achieve this objective, the Health Ministry had set up a Committee which recommended the conversion of uni-purpose workers into multi-purpose workers. Thereafter, another Group, on "Medical Education and Support Manpower" was constituted which, while endorsing the recommendations of the earlier Committee, also suggested the creation of a band of community level workers and addition

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of simple diagnostic and curative facilities to the multi-purpose workers and their supervisors to make them more effective in delivering integrated services

Based on the recommendations of these Committees, a Plan of Action has been drawn up which includes

- (a) training/orientation of male uni-purpose workers employed earlier in malaria, smallpox, family planning and Trachoma control programmes so as to convert them into multi purpose workers;
- (b) employment of additional female multi-purpose workers;
- (c) creation of:
 - (i) community level workers and
 - (ii) a cadre of Health Assistants by re-orientation of existing Supervisors and the involvement of Health workers and Health Assistants not only in preventive and promotive aspects of health, family planning and nutrition but also in curative services, and
- (d) involvement of medical colleges in community health problems so as to develop a comprehensive Health Referral Complex.

The Plan of Action will be considered at the joint session of the Central Council of Health and Central Family Planning Council to be held in the middle of April, 1976

SHRI P GANGADEB Sir, it is a happy news that the plan of action on the integrated health planning will be considered in coming April in the context of largely unemployed and

under-employed population in our country particularly in rural areas. I would like to know whether unemployment insurance scheme—as we see in UK—would form an important part of this new integrated health plan in order to have a major impact on the living conditions of the village poor? If so, what proposals Government have in mind to implement it?

DR KARAN SINGH Sir this is essentially a scheme designed to bring about an integration of the health, nutrition and family planning inputs. Employment is not directly involved in this. This is a separate matter and, I am sure my colleague the Labour Minister will have a scheme for rural unemployment but here the real emphasis is on increasing and improving the health of the rural community.

SHRI P GANGADEB I would further like to know whether it is not necessary to have a need-based minimum wage as a pre-requisite for the success of this integrated plan and if so what is the Government's view in this regard?

DR KARAN SINGH Sir I would like to submit that this need-based minimum wage and the rural unemployment of course are very desirable things but the details perhaps should be directed to my colleague, the Labour Minister.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO Sir under this integrated health scheme may I know whether the Central Government is giving any financial assistance to State Governments because in the rural areas this integrated scheme is highly necessary at least for the purchase of mobile vans to cater to the needs of the nearby areas, within a radius of 10 to 20 kilometres from any public health centre?

DR KARAN SINGH The bulk of the funds for the rural health scheme is already provided in the minimum needs programme in the State sector. Further, in order to specifically implement some of the proposals, we are

planning an additional input of some resources in various sectors, particularly in the training of the multi-purpose health workers and the orientation of the new cadre of Health Assistants. The question of mobile vans has been under consideration for some time. Of course, with the increased cost of petrol and even of diesel, mobile vans tend to get rather expensive, particularly in the rural areas. But we are certainly keeping that aspect in mind.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA What is the new strategy based on integration of family planning and nutrition inputs? Unfortunately we have an explosive situation in the country due to increase of population. I would like to know what is the new strategy that the Ministry has adopted to check overpopulation as an integral system of improving the health conditions in rural areas? The money provided in various States has been squandered. Even for advertisements on family planning a sum of Rs 27 lakhs has been spent in a State like Karnataka. I would like to know what steps Government have taken to put the new strategy in operation to see that the explosive situation in regard to population is successfully contained in the country.

DR KARAN SINGH The position is this. Certainly population increase does constitute an explosive situation, as he has very eloquently put it. In fact one of the important points behind the new strategy is the linkage of family planning with health and nutritional inputs. When family planning was looked upon as a sort of independent programme, it did not have optimum impact whereas our philosophy now is that if family planning is integrated with health inputs, immunisation and nutritional inputs for pregnant and lactating mothers and for infants and with general health services, it will be much more acceptable.

Therefore we feel that this basic new philosophy of integrating family planning with the health and nutritional

package and that package in turn with the developmental process will greatly help us in controlling this explosion.

राष्ट्रीय जल मार्ग

* 63. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भगवती समिति ने यह मिफागिज की है कि देश की महत्वपूर्ण नदियों को राष्ट्रीय जल मार्ग घोषित किया जाये,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन नदियों के नाम क्या है जिन्हें राष्ट्रीय जल मार्ग घोषित किया गया है, और

(ग) क्या भूतपूर्व परिवहन मंत्री ने सर्वजनिक वक्त्रों में गंगा नदी को राष्ट्रीय जल मार्ग घोषित किया था ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI)
(a). Yes Sir

(b) No waterway has so far been declared as a national waterway

(c, No Sir

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय राज बहादुर जब परिवहन मंत्री थे और उसके बाद दीक्षित जी थे तो इनाहाबाद से ले कर गंगा को कलकत्ता तक नेशनल वाटर वेज डिक्लेयर करने के लिये सारी कोशिशें कर चुकी थी, यह उन्होंने कहा था और यहां सदन में आश्वासन भी दिया था। लेकिन उसमें बिलम्ब क्या है यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता। क्या मंत्री जी उस बिलम्ब का कारण बतायेंगे, या दीक्षित जी ने सदन में ऐसा कहा था कि नहीं यह बतायेंगे ?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The hon. member is possibly referring to a

statement by the former Transport Minister at the meeting of the Central Inland Water Transport Board where while giving a factual resume of what was happening in relation to national waterways, he stated that there was a Committee appointed for consideration of national waterways. That Committee recommended that a Bill might be framed on national waterways; it also recommended that the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system could be declared a national waterway after the completion of the Farraka Barrage. Now the Farraka Barrage scheme is not likely to be completed by the end of 1976, as was anticipated earlier. The question, therefore, of declaring the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system as a national waterway still remains pending

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : मैंने प्रश्न (ख) में नदियों का नाम मांगा था कि भगवती कमेटी ने किन-किन नदियों को राष्ट्रीय जल मार्ग घोषित करने के लिये संस्तुति की है। उन नदियों का नाम जवाब में नहीं है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गंगा को छोड़कर और नदियों को कब तक राष्ट्रीय जल मार्ग घोषित कर देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इन्होंने जवाब दिया कि 1976 तक।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : भगवती कमेटी ने जो वाकी नदियों के लिये कहा है उनको कब तक राष्ट्रीय जल मार्ग घोषित करेंगे, और उनके नाम क्या है ?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: Following the Bhagirathi Committee report, a committee was appointed to consider waterways which may be declared as national waterways. That Committee recommended that the Government should consider bringing forth a Bill on national waterways and presently such Bill is under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: He wanted the names of the rivers.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The Bhagavati Committee did not recommend that certain rivers be declared as national waterways. What they did was to say: these are possible river systems where declaration of national waterways may be considered.

MR. SPEAKER: They want the names of those river systems.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The names of the rivers which were mentioned by the Bhagavati Committee are as follows; I must repeat that the Committee did not say that those river systems be declared national waterways. The names are Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly; Brahmaputra, Mandovi and Zuari, Cumbarjua canal in Goa, Mahanadi, Godavari and Narmada.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: The hon. Minister states that the question of having the waterway is connected with the completion of Farraka barrage. May I know from the Government whether they stand by their previous commitment that the moment that is completed, they will consider bringing forward a Bill declaring those areas as national waterways?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: I think there has been no commitment by Government for the declaration of national waterways as such. Bhagavati Committee referred to certain river systems as possible national waterways and they also recommended that a committee be appointed to examine it, that committee has been appointed and it had recommended that a Bill be framed which the Government is in the process of doing.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Historically Indian civilisation is based not only on the geographical features and mountains and rivers but also on people's approach to our ancient civilisation, rivers and mountains in connection with the concept of national integration of the country, we should fight out provincial, linguistic and religious approach to things? In

that connection, may I know whether all the important rivers of the country should be considered and should be taken as national water systems, crossing all the provincial barriers, and linguistic and religious approaches.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: I think this question should really be addressed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: We are talking about national integration. Why cannot the Government state it clearly? All the Ministers are equally responsible for this.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. I have called Shri Indrajit Gupta.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR G S DHILLON): If national integration depends on this particular aspect, I can assure you that we. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has forgotten.

DR G S DHILLON: But the problem as was pointed out already by my hon friend is this. We have to assess the cost of the infrastructure and I am told that it will not be less than Rs 100 crores or that too only for the infrastructure in the Ganga. Certainly rivers are fine sources of national integration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I think the Bhagavati Committee's concept of national waterways was that certain river systems have a significance or importance which transcended purely state or regional considerations. Am I to take from the kind of rather reluctant or I do not want to say evasive, circumlocutory replies which the hon Minister is trying to give, that the government is having second thoughts on this matter because they perhaps feel that if such a declaration is made saying that certain river systems were national waterways similar

to the analogy of national highways, the Government will have to incur additional financial responsibilities for the maintenance and upkeep of the national waterways? Is that the reason? His reply means in effect that they want to go back on the concept, on the recommendations propounded by the Bhagavati committee. I want to know why they are not able to give a clear assurance that they will come forward with a Bill

SHRI H M TRIVEDI The National Waterways Bill, even when finalised, will in fact lay down criteria for declaration of national waterways. It will not declare national waterways as such. It will only empower the Government to declare such river systems as national waterways. Now, it is quite true that the implications of the National Waterways Bill or a Statute would involve responsibility for the maintenance of national waterways which would revert to the Central Government. But that is not the reason why the Central Government is let us say, hesitating on it. The main reason is, as my senior colleague was trying to explain, that several of these river systems where national waterways are available—in fact in terms of use have fallen into disuse for a number of years. The purpose of rejuvenating these river systems—the national waterways—ought to be for movement of goods and passengers, that is, inland navigation. This would require an investment of capital expenditure of an order of Rs. 1250 crores. Now, one has to be discreet whether or not that is called for

Secondly, the general impression created, if I may say so, by the Bhagavati Committee Report is that inland navigation is necessarily cheaper than other forms of transport. Unfortunately, we find that after having spent this amount on capital expenditure—because other forms of transport have already been developed to a certain level—it does not seem possible actually to say that inland navigation, except

in certain sectors on same river systems, is necessarily cheaper.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He began by saying that the main reason for their reluctance is not the extra-financial commitment which may devolve on the Central Government. Then we went on to say that an amount of Rs. 1250 crores for capital investment would be required to develop these rivers and therefore they are very chary about it. What kind of reply is this?

MR. SPEAKER He has already replied. But I would say that the reply given by the Minister is a lengthy one. It is at times confusing. The reply should be clear, brief and straightforward. Don't confuse.

Improvement in Highways

*66. **SHRI R S PANDEY** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the shortage of funds has hampered improvement in National Highways; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b) With the comparative smaller allocations during the last few years, resulting from the current financial stringency, the programme for the development and improvement of National Highways has no doubt been hampered to some extent. The Central Government is, however, fully alive to the situation and steps are underway to enhance the allocations. As a result, the provision of Rs. 48.00 crores in the Budget Estimates 1975-76 has already been increased to Rs. 54.00 crores.

श्री राम सहाय शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि उनका ध्यान इस ओर

क्या है और वह 48 करोड़ रुपये से 54 करोड़ रुपये पर बढ़ चुके हैं। यह आप समझ सकते हैं कि किसी भी देश की आर्थिक उन्नति और प्रगति के लिए स्वीड यात्री रफ़्तार और चौड़ी सड़कें यात्री नेशनल हाईवेज का होना बहुत जरूरी है। आजादी के बाद गुड्स ट्रैफिक जो 1965-66 में 34 बिलियन टन किलोमीटर था, वह 1973-74 में 65 बिलियन टन किलोमीटर हो गया है और जो पांचवीं प्लान का ड्राफ्ट है, उसके अनुसार 1978-79 में गुड्स मूवमेंट 110 बिलियन टन किलोमीटर होगा। चौथे प्लान में इसको प्रायोरिटी दी गई थी। पांचवें में पांच सौ करोड़ का प्राविजन किया गया था। पैसे को थोड़ा थोड़ा करके खर्च से उबर करना क्या हाईवेज को निगलेंड करना नहीं है यदि हां तो यह कहाँ तक ठीक है। पांचवें प्लान का जो प्राविजन है वह पांच सौ करोड़ का है। उस हिसाब से उस प्रोजेक्शन से आप इनवैस्टमेंट कर रहे हैं नेशनल हाईवेज को डिबैन्प करने के लिए।

श्री बलबीर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य की बात ठीक है कि सड़कों पर आने-जाने का लोड बढ़ रहा है और इसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए योजनाएँ बनाई जा रही हैं। पांचवें प्लान की जो योजनाएँ हैं इसी को आधार मान कर बनाई गई हैं। लेकिन पैसे की बात मुख्य है। माननीय सदस्य खुद कह रहे हैं कि पैसे की कमी है। पैसे का हिसाब देख करके, सारे देश की स्कीमे बनती हैं और जितना जितना पैसा मिलेगा जिस जिस मद में, उस हिसाब से वह खर्च किया जायेगा। उससे अधिक नहीं। हम कोशिश करते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा मिले फाइनेंस से। 48 करोड़ के बजाय 64 करोड़ मिला भी है। आने भी हम कोशिश यह कर रहे हैं कि अगले साल हमें इससे ज्यादा कुछ और मिल सके।

श्री राम सहाय चौधे : 54 करोड़ का अलग अलग क्या मंत्री जी ब्रेक अप देंगे ?

किस किस स्टेट को कितना मिलेगा और पिछले वर्ष या पिछले दो वर्ष पहले कितना खपया लैप्स हुआ, कहाँ कहाँ काम नहीं हुआ, कहाँ कहाँ खपया एलाट हुआ और काम नहीं हुआ ?

श्री बलबीर सिंह : लैप्स वर्गरेड की जो बात है वह हर स्कीम के हिसाब से चलता है। वे स्कीमें इस वक़्त मेरे सामने नहीं हैं और इस क्वेश्चन के जरिये मैं इतनी डिटेल्ड नहीं दे सकता हूँ। लैप्स के मुताबिक कोई स्पेसिफिक बात पूछें तो मैं बता सकूंगा। 54 करोड़ का जहाँ तक ताल्लूक है यीधर वाइज इसकी तपसील इस प्रकार है। 1973-74 में 60 करोड़ के करीब आया हमारे पास। 1974-75 में 55 करोड़ 53 लाख के करीब आया। 1975-76 में 54 करोड़ के करीब एग्सी किया है। इस तरह से यीधर-वाइज ब्रेक अप चलता है।

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: In view of the present financial position in the country, may I know whether the government has got any definite programme for completion of the reconstruction of Highway No. 28 from Bareilly to Gauhati passing through several States and if so when that work is going to be completed?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: If questions are asked about a particular highway, the scope of the question would become very wide. There are so many highways and it will be difficult to explain in detail about each one.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : सरकार के समक्ष एक बड़ी उत्साही योजना है और वह है असम, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को नेशनल हाईवे सड़क से जोड़ना। चाइनीज वार के छिड़ जाने से काम इस पर ठप्प पड़ गया था। दरभंगा तक यह सड़क बन गई है। दरभंगा से फारबसगंज तक की दूरी 91 मील की है। इस सड़क के बारे में सरकार के विभिन्न

मंत्रालयों जैसे फाइनेंस ट्रांसपोर्ट डिपेंस की संयुक्त बैठक हुई थी और उसमें इसको क्लीयरेंस मिला था। तत्कालीन मिनिस्टर ऑफ ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर ने कहा भी था कि जब भी पया मिलेगा हम सड़क बनाने का काम प्रारम्भ कर देंगे। कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में भी यह प्रश्न उठाया गया था. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछें।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सीधा सवाल पूछें।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : इनकी देर में तो मैंने खतम भी कर दिया होता।

MR. SPEAKER. I find that the questions that are put are very long and the answers given are still longer and sometimes the main point is missed. I would request hon members to frame their questions precisely and briefly so that I can ensure categorical and straight answers.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : यह कहा गया था कि पाचवी योजना में इस योजना पर हाथ लगेगा। अब मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि पर्याप्त रुपया नहीं मिला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी राशि मिली है, उसमें से कुछ निकाल करके इस सड़क को बनवाने की कोशिश की जाएगी, किसी भी रूप में इस सड़क का श्रीगणेश होने जा रहा है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

नीबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (डा० जी० एस० डिल्लों) : इन्होंने पहले भी इसका इशारा किया था और इस प्रश्न को विशेष रूप से उठाया था। इनको पता है मैंने क्या जवाब दिया था। उसी को मैं दोहरा सकता हूँ। जहाँ तक नये हाईवेज बनाने का सम्बन्ध

है वह तो स्वयं कर दिया गया है। अगर आप ने कुछ मरम्मत करवा करवाती हो तो उसको देखा जा सकता है। उसके लिए मैंने कहा था कि मैं आपके यहाँ चलूंगा और अगर इसमें कुछ हो सका तो करूंगा।

Population increase in arid zones

*67. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the density of population in the arid zone of Rajasthan is 46 persons per sq. km. as against 3 in other desert regions of the world;

(b) whether the increase in population in the arid zone during the last twenty years was more than the other areas in the State; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The density of population in the arid zone of Rajasthan consisting of the eight districts of Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Barmer, Nagaur, Churu, Pali and Jalore was 37 per sq km. according to the 1971 census.

(b) The percentage of increase in population in the Arid zone was 62.10 per cent and that in the Non-arid zone 61.08 per cent in the twenty year period.

(c) Action has been taken to intensify family planning in all areas.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: From the answer, it is very clear that the population in the arid zone has been increasing a little faster than in the non-arid zone. May I know, besides family planning, what is proposed to be done to keep these people ostensibly busy because it is the sociological point? (Interruptions.)

DR. KARAN SINGH If the hon. Member has any bright ideas, I will welcome them.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI In the desert areas particularly, there is definitely lack of medical facilities for family planning purposes. Can we have some mobile surgical units and family planning units going to these areas more intensively, because unless this is taken care of, I do not know where we are going to land up.

DR. KARAN SINGH As far as the desert areas, tribal areas and the mountain areas are concerned, we have laid down special norms whereby we can give a primary health centre for even a lesser population than that for the other areas. Normally it is one lakh population for a primary health centre. In these areas we are prepared to give a primary health centre even for a population of 50,000 because of the sparsely knit nature of the population. So we are taking care to see that health facilities reach these backward areas.

श्री राम कश्यप राजस्थान में बहुत से गांव ऐसे हैं जहां डिमरमरीज वगैरह बहुत बुर पड़ती हैं इसलिए वहां के लोग परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों से भी अपरिचित रह जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम और सरकार विशेष ध्यान देगी और विशेष कदम उठाएंगी ताकि वहां स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का भी विस्तार हो सके और परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम भी आगे बढ़ सके?

डा० कर्ण सिंह इसमें शक नहीं कि बहुत से पिछड़े हुए इलाके हमारे देश में हैं जहां पर स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं पहुंच पाई हैं। राजस्थान भी एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। लेकिन जैसे मैंने अभी कहा हम ऐसे पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

श्री हरिद्वारनाथ ईश्वरी नली जी ने कहा है कि राजस्थान के अन्दर एरिड जॉन में पापुलेसन अधिक है और फैमिली प्लानिंग के कार्यक्रम को इंटेंसिफाई किया जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि फैमिली प्लानिंग की दूसरे एरिड जोन में भी उसी तरह से आवश्यकता है जैसे यहाँ है। क्या आपने इस समस्या को इस पहलू से स्टडी किया है कि यहाँ कोई एनविरनमेंटल सर्कमस्टेंसिस हैं, कुछ दूसरी कंडिशन हैं जिससे यहाँ की महिलाओं की प्रजनन शक्ति दूसरे एरिड जॉन से ज्यादा है? यदि हाँ तो उनका क्या परिणाम सामने आये हैं?

डा० कर्ण सिंह मैं समझता हूँ कि केवल महिलाओं को दोष देना अनर्चित होगा। थोड़ा बहुत पुरुषों का भी योगदान होता है। लेकिन इस प्रकार की तुलनात्मक स्टडी जैसी आप कहते हैं हम ने नहीं करवाई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ एरिड ज़ाज़ और नान एरिड ज़ाज़ में कोई बहुत अधिक अन्तर नहीं है। थोड़ा सा अन्तर अवश्य है और उसकी ओर हम ध्यान दे रहे हैं। विदेशों में एरिड ज़ाज़ में क्या होता है वह एक अलग चीज़ है और उनकी पृष्ठभूमि हमारी पृष्ठभूमि से बिल्कुल अलग है।

श्री राम सहाय चौड़े पृष्ठभूमि क्या है बताइये।

Lay-off of workers of National Jute Mill No 2, Howrah

*63 **SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL**—Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the lay-off of 400 workers of National Jute Mill No 2 in Howrah (West Bengal); and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY (a) and (b))
The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to the latest telephonic message received from the State Government the management have since lifted the lay off.

According to the telephonic message received last night on the subject subject to any correction that may have to be made with regard to the information received, the facts are as follows: there was a fire in the National Jute Mills. Following this incident 2099 workers were laid off in Mill No 1 on 6-1-76. On 7-1-76 6770 workers were laid off in the same mill. From 8-1-76 the lay off was lifted. In Mill No 2, 1160 workers were laid off on 6-1-76. From 7-1-76 to 12-1-76 4797 workers were laid off. The lay off was lifted with effect from 13-1-76. There was another fire on 3-2-76 which resulted in laying off of 1610 workers on that day in Mill No 1. From 4-2-76 to 7-2-76 the daily lay-off figure was 1728. Lay off was lifted with effect from 8-2-76. There is no lay off obtaining now and the lay off was with compensation.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने जो मंत्री महोदय का बनाया है वह। उन्होंने यहां पढ़ दिया है। मंत्री महोदय भी अच्छी तरह से यह जानते हैं कि बंगाल के जट एम्प्लायमेंट मेंटर गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ कोर्ट का फैसला हुआ है। वह वहां रिट्रैक्ट कर रहे हैं लेकिन कर रहे हैं और मनमानी कर रहे हैं न स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इंटरफीयर करने देने हैं और न मैट्रल गवर्नमेंट का। ऐसी हालत में श्री गांधी की जो नेशनल जट मिल नं० 2 है, उसमें 7 जनवरी को आग लगाई गई और दूसरे दिन 12 हजार आदमियों को लेड-आफ कर दिया गया।

एक माननीय सदस्य श्री गोयका ने खेद आग लगाई है।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल पहले दिन 12 हजार को लेड-आफ किया गया और दूसरे दिन और 4 हजार आदमियों को लेड-आफ कर दिया गया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आग लगाई गई है यह क्यों लगाई गई और इनके आदमियों को लेड-आफ क्यों किया गया? उन लोगों को कंपेंसेशन वगैरह देने के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने क्या किया है?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY I had given all the information that is available with me. In fact, the hon. Member has put the question only about 400 workers who were laid off. I have given information about workers running to some thousands. I have also stated that the lay-off was with compensation. What were the exact reasons whether the reasons are good or bad these are matters which should be gone into by the State Government because this is a matter which falls within the sphere of the State Government.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल इसके बाद 1 फरवरी को नेशनल जट मिल नं० 1 में आग लगी और वहां पर 8 हजार आदमियों को लेड-आफ किया गया, जो कि अभी तक लेड-आफ है। यह भी मानना पड़ा है कि इस मिल का श्री जनजनवादा के हाथ बेच भी दिया गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय को मैट्रल मिनिस्टर होने के नाते यह इन्फार्मेशन अभी तक है या नहीं? अगर हर चीज स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कर सकती है तो मंत्री महोदय यहां बैठ-बैठे क्या कर रहे हैं वह इसका जवाब दें।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY There was another fire on 3-2-76 which resulted in laying off 1,610 workers in Mill No 1 from 4-2-76. Thus is the information which we received on the telephone. We will have to verify it and I am awaiting confirmation. With regard to the question whether it has

been sold to Jhunjhunwala etc., that is not within my province.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA. The Minister has given the astonishing answer that he is still waiting for reply from the State Government and that he only received some information over the telephone. You will remember that I tried twice or thrice to table a motion under rule 377 asking whether a fire had taken place there, the cause of the fire causing serious unemployment problem and whether the Government would institute an enquiry into it. Now he is coming out with some figures. I have got great doubt whether the figures are real or only supplied by some interested party to hoodwink both the Government and the public. So, my question is whether the Government in the meantime has taken any measures to ascertain the reasons for the fire and if so the result.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY You will kindly permit me not to enter into any debate on this question.

MR. SPEAKER No debate.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY The question that has been put is this

'whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the lay off of 400 workers of National Jute Mill No. 2 in Howrah.'

In fact, I have stated that the number of workers laid off is more than 400.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA Kindly protect us. My question is whether Government has instituted any enquiry to find out the reason for the fire.

MR. SPEAKER He says that is within the purview of the State Government.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You kindly ask him. Let him say that it does not concern the Central Government. If there is a big fire in the jute industry, let him say whether it comes within his purview or not.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY I do not know whether the Labour Ministry is concerned with fires, but this matter falls essentially within the State sphere. The hon. Member, who is a very experienced labour leader must know this. Further, this House was pleased to pass a legislation with regard to lay-offs, retrenchments and closures, and that law will apply to all the States. The State Government is expected to enforce this law.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA May I know whether any enquiry has been instituted under the IDA or any other Act, if not the reasons therefore, the total number of man days lost and loss of production?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY I have given the House all the information that I have got. I will find out further information.

Location of new shipyards

*69 **SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have since received project reports from foreign consultants for locating new shipyards, and

(b) if so, places where these are going to be located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI) (a) and (b). The Techno-Economic Working Group set up by the Government in 1973, which examined various sites and all available preliminary technical data in relation to each site.

recommended four sites for the setting up of new shipyards in the Fifth Five Year Plan. These sites are Hazira in Gujarat, Curlavangani in Goa, Paradip in Orissa and Haldia in West Bengal. Three foreign consultants were engaged to prepare the Preliminary Project Reports on these four sites. The Preliminary Project Reports received from the foreign consultants are under examination. A decision regarding the establishment of the shipyards and their location can be taken only after the examination is completed.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY It was stipulated that during the Fifth Five Year Plan, these shipyards will come into existence. Now that four years of the Fifth Five Year Plan have elapsed and since the Government is warning over the Project Reports which they have received just now, may I know whether the Minister will take the House into confidence and let us know why this inordinate delay has taken place about this matter?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI We received the reports of the foreign technical consultants only a few months back.

SHRI H. M. PATEL What is 'a few months back'?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY This was referred to the Technical Economic Survey Group as late as 1973. Three years have passed. May I know what is the reason for this delay? Did the Government hustle this Group to submit their report earlier? When are these projects actually coming into existence?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI The Techno-Economic Working Group is a local group of the Government of India. That was set up in 1973. But since then, we have engaged foreign consultants and their reports have been received only a few months back.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI May I know whether in the beginning

the Techno-Economic Survey Group engaged by the Government of India and the group engaged for this purpose did suggest—after having their survey completed—that Haldia was the only feasible place for the shipyard project? After that, what necessitated the Government to ask the foreign consultants to give a second thought to this matter? I would also like to know—when in the beginning the Techno-Economic Survey suggested that Haldia was the only place for shipyards—whether the foreign consultants were asked to examine these projects or not?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI The Techno-Economic Working Group examined the relative merits of the 11 sites which were proposed by the Maritime State Government in India. They only examined the relative merits and suggested that there were four possible sites.

SHRI H. M. PATEL The Minister said that the foreign specialists' reports had been received a few months ago. I would like to know specifically how many months ago and how long the Government will take to complete its examination of their reports so that the work—whatever their decision is—relating to shipyards commences?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI About ten months back. The receipt of the reports of the technical consultants does not necessarily mean that we must go ahead with the project. There are many other considerations also.

SHRI H. M. PATEL It is ten months since the reports have been received, this is really evading the whole subject. He does not say how much progress has been made, he merely says that there are many other aspects which are to be considered. Specifically what are the other aspects and how long are you going to take to complete your consideration?

MR. SPEAKER: Are you in a position to tell about any time schedule or not?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI. As I said, the time element, in considering the technical consultants' reports, is not the material point. The technical consultants' reports are being considered on what they have said with regard to the sites. But the Project itself has to be considered.

Inquiry into Chasnala Colliery disaster

*70. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the report of the Court of Inquiry into Chasnala Colliery disaster has been received,

(b) what are the reasons of the accident; and

(c) what action has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) The causes of and circumstances attending the accident are being enquired into by a Court of Inquiry.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: The Minister has said that it is being looked into by a court of inquiry. May I know from the Government how long it will take to complete this inquiry by the court—whether two months or six months or whatever it may be—and also whether the post of Director General of Mines safety is going to be filled up or not

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The Court of Inquiry was appointed on the 31st December 1975. The court has already held three sittings. How much

time the court will take, I cannot say; as this is a judicial inquiry, I don't want to make any comments on that.

Regarding the second question that has been put, the Departmental Promotion Council had a meeting last year, but they could not select a candidate. We are sending up the matter again to the Promotion Council and as soon as they select a candidate, we will appoint him.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: May I know from the Minister whether very important evidence is being shut out from the court of inquiry such as the orders given by the Director in charge of blasting of mines, etc?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I don't want to go into these questions because, the matter is before the court of inquiry.

श्री सुहृन्मव जमीनरक्षण इम मे कोई दो गये नहीं हैं कि चमनाला के वाक्यान से मुन्क मे प्रफमोम की लहर दौड़ गई है। लेकिन प्रखवारों मे खबरे आ रही हैं, और आ चकी हैं कि बहुत सी खानों की खुदाई गैर-कानूनी तरीके से हो रही है और उन कारखाना मे लेबर एम्प्लाय्ड हैं और काम कर रहे हैं। क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जान सकता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसे गृह्य लेगी, जिनमे खानों की गैर-कानूनी खुदाई न हो और लेबर के लिए खतरा पैदा न हो, ताकि चमनाला के वाक्यान को दोहराया न जाये?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Unlawful digging of mines has nothing to do with the court of inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you followed him? He said that illegal mining is going on and asked whether steps are being taken to prevent another Chasnala tragedy.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I have understood him correctly, unlaw-

ful digging means unlawful mining and unlawful mining means that, without taking a licence, mining is being carried on. If that is his meaning, naturally the Government have also been taking steps and the Bihar Government is also seized of this aspect and is looking into the matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Although a court of inquiry has been appointed, it is no doubt the duty of the Government to create conditions, so far as it is within its capacity to create conditions, which would make the court of inquiry work effectively and comprehensively. I would like to know, because the Hon. Minister paid two or three visits to the mine during the watering operations and rescue operations, as to whether the Government have taken any steps to see that the members of the former Management of this mine that is to say the Management prior to nationalisation the IISCO Management people connected with this mine before nationalisation—are not permitted in any way to go down into the mine once the inquiry began?

Secondly, I would like to know whether all the papers and records pertaining to the period before nationalisation which may be in the custody or possession of the former Management have been taken possession of and made available to the court of inquiry.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY For the purpose of rescue operations persons connected with the Management were also participating and in that connection, some of them had to go into the mine in order to help in the rescue operations.

Regarding the other matter the Hon. Member mentioned, I don't have any information.

As far as the rest of the matter which the Hon. Member has mentioned is concerned, the court of inquiry is fully seized of this matter and I don't

want to make any comments with regard to that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA I am not treading at all on the ground of the court of inquiry. I am only asking whether the Government took any steps before the court of inquiry started functioning to see that the pre-nationalisation records and documents which were in the possession of IISCO were got hold of so that they could be made available to the court when it began its work.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY The court itself will be able to look into the matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA If the Government have not taken any steps, they can say so.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY Firstly, under the Mines Act, there must be an inquiry conducted by the Director General of Mines Safety or the concerned authorities and they must have got some evidence and they must have recorded some statements.

MR SPEAKER If the Court of Inquiry wants these records can you make them available?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY The court of inquiry has got every right to call for any report.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA I don't want a lecture on the rights of the court of inquiry. I want an answer 'yes' or 'no' as to whether these records are available or not and whether they have done anything to make them available and put them at the disposal of the court.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY You will kindly, pardon me, but this matter is pending before a court of inquiry and the court of inquiry knows what are all the documents necessary. I presume that if the court of inquiry wants certain documents to be produced

ced by any party, they will certainly produce the documents that are available with them

Increase in fatal clotting diseases among pill users

*72 SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that there is a seven-fold increase in serious and fatal clotting diseases among pill users as compared to non-users, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) Some reports in the foreign press to this effect have come to Government's notice

(b) The natural incidence of thrombo-embolism is much less in India as in other tropical and African Countries, as compared to Western Countries. However, requisite precautions are taken in issuing oral contraceptives to the acceptors in our Family Planning programme.

SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA I want to know what machinery the Government have to make sure that these pills which are so widely used are manufactured according to specifications and there is no chance of their being spurious before they are sent out for consumption

DR KARAN SINGH The general standards of supervision which go into the manufacture of any medicine in this country are also applicable to these pills and we have as yet no reason to presume that they are spurious

SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA: I would also like to know what

remedial measures are provided for patients suffering from any ill effects from the use of the pills and also whether the pills are made available to all the health centres in the country

DR KARAN SINGH One important point which the Hon Member may be interested to know is that, in India, we are insisting that the pill should be given only on the prescription of a Medical Practitioner as a measure of abundant precaution so that there is no ill effect and if there is any ill effect, the only thing to do is to stop taking the pill

Statement by US Secretary of State regarding alleged manufacture of Atom Bombs in India

[S]

*73 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA
SHRI ARJUN SETHI

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the US Secretary of State has recently attacked India regarding alleged manufacture of atom bombs by her, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN) (a) At the question answer session at Wyoming University on 4th February, 1976, the US Secretary of State was asked about his Government's policy regarding nuclear proliferation. He replied that his Government's policy was "to encourage all the words nuclear exporters to set up common standards that would govern the conditions under which nuclear technology is being exported so that countries cannot use peaceful nuclear technology which is acquired abroad, as India did, to develop nuclear explosives."

(b) India's position of principle on the question of peaceful nuclear expe-

eriment is well-known and has been reiterated on appropriate occasions to the United States Government.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA It is correct, and it is good also, that we are sticking to our policy of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and with that end in view, we have undertaken that explosion. But now that the U S Secretary of State has openly criticised us for that as if we have violated some provision of the International Court, I want to know whether this pressure by the US Government is hindering our efforts at further steps on nuclear explosion for peaceful purposes. In reply to an Unstarred Question yesterday 'whether the second nuclear explosion for peaceful purposes is proposed to be made soon', the reply given was, 'The question will be considered when the need for a peaceful experiment is well established'. By itself, this is not objectionable. But here our apprehension is, because of certain criticisms or attack by the US Secretary, whether we are going to slow down our efforts at nuclear explosion. I want to know whether any protest has been sent by the Government of India to the US Government saying that the remarks of Dr Kissinger were objectionable and were misplaced with regard to India.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Whether it was necessary for him to make a reference to India or not, is a different matter. But as far as our policy is concerned I think our policy is well known and has been explained by the Prime Minister herself. I do not think I need add to it. The point is that some of the countries which are exporting nuclear technology for energy purposes seem to be concerned about some of the rules and regulations about safeguards. I think, it was in this context that this reference was being made.

AN HON MEMBER Ostensibly.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes, ostensibly. But, it is known that they do not like what we are doing.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA If it had been so innocently or harmlessly said, I would not have taken the trouble of giving notice of a Question and troubling the Minister. We know that recently this very Dr Kissinger has openly stated that the US will pursue a policy where it will 'resist regionally, even by nuclear means, geared to the local situation' attempts by other countries. Use of nuclear bombs by his country has been justified by this very Dr Kissinger. We had a very sad experience when the nuclear-powered Enterprise came to the Bay of Bengal. We are surrounded by their Seventh Fleet in the South, and in the North also there is a nuclear vessel armed with atom bomb. Recently, we have come to know, Turkey, Iran, etc., are collaborating with Pakistan with this end in view. The US Government is using threatening words and says that India is misusing these things. May I know what gives encouragement to this Government to use these threatening words, whether some Ministers or the Government have given any understanding to the US Government that their attack will be so heeded by India that we would not proceed on the path of developing nuclear energy for peaceful purpose. Mr Ford has also said that he will pursue a policy of peace through strength. In such a situation, may I know whether any encouragement has been given to them by our Government?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We are clear about our own policy. What the other think or say about it, may be important to them, and we should listen to it very carefully or carelessly, whatever we would like to do. But what matters to me, to us and to the country is our own policy, which has been made very clear.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: For peaceful use of nuclear energy, we are being criticised off and on by the USA. The same Dr. Kissinger has threatened the world with nuclear war on a limited basis. May I know whether the Government of India have sent a protest to Dr. Kissinger for threatening the world with nuclear war. Secondly, I want to know whether they will ask from that gentleman whether he will use Asia or his own country for nuclear war experiment.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We cannot go on sending protests for any statement made anywhere. I see your feeling and I share it.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that our refusal to sign the non-proliferation treaty is being interpreted as a signal or sign of our decision to manufacture atom bombs. Is it in anyway going to pressurise our Government on the non proliferation treaty?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Nobody can pressurise the Government of India.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Enforcement of minimum wages to Agricultural labourers in States

*61. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent special directive to enforce minimum wages for agricultural labourers to all the States; and

(b) if so, what is the response of State Governments to it?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) In a conference held at New Delhi on the 19th July, 1975, the Labour Ministers of all States were requested to take effective steps for enforcement of

minimum wages for agricultural labourers besides revising such wages. This was followed up by a letter from the Union Labour Minister to all State Labour Ministers in August, 1975.

(b) Most of the State Governments have taken action.

Inflow of underground water at Bailadila Iron Ore Mine Complex

*64. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government could find out the reasons for the gushing inflow of underground water to the tunnel, which was under construction at Bailadila Iron Ore Mine Complex, resulting in complete stoppage of work for several months;

(b) whether Government have identified those who were responsible for defective geological survey and report, which resulted in this and action taken thereon;

(c) loss incurred by Government due to this; and

(d) when the tunnel is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Seepage of underground water into the tunnel was caused by poor and broken rock strata. Such a situation is encountered sometimes in tunnelling operations. Detailed drilling on the alignment of the tunnel had been undertaken by the National Mineral Development Corporation in advance. Subsequent studies by a panel of eminent experts also confirmed that the alignment adopted by the National Mineral Development Corporation was the best in the circumstances. The question of defective geological sur-

vey and of fixing responsibility does not, therefore, arise.

(c) Although no direct loss has been incurred on this account, technological problems encountered in tunnelling have partly contributed to the delay in the completion of the Bailadila Deposit No. 5 Project.

(d) The tunnel drive is now expected to be completed by March, 1976.

खाना खान को पुनः चालू करना

6 श्री शंकर दयान सिंह : क्या इससे और खान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खानाला खान पुनः चालू करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो न्यूनस्वर्गी न्यून क्या है ?

इससे और खान मंत्री में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रबीर बरब) (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) खान को पुनः चालू करने में निम्नलिखित कार्य शामिल हैं —

- (1) प्रत्येक सतह पर क्षेत्रीय पम्प लगाकर पहली तथा दूसरी सतह से पानी निकालने के काम को सुव्यवस्थित करना।
- (2) पहली और दूसरी सतहों पर लॉजमेंट (रहने की जगह) और मम्प (हो-दियों) के क्षेत्रों की सफाई करना।
- (3) गिरी हुई विभिन्न छतों के मलबे तथा कीचड़ निकालना।
- (4) टैंकियां तथा सहराब लगाना।
- (5) शाफ्ट (कूपों) की सफाई करना तथा स्किप्स (डॉल्फों) को पुनः लगाना।

(6) सामान्य संवातन के लिए पुनः व्यवस्था करना।

(7) टूटे हुए स्थानों पर बांध बनाना।

(8) दोनों सतहों पर जल, विद्युत्, संचार, सटाइंग आदि सभी सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करना।

(9) मोटरों, क्षतिग्रस्त उपकरणों जैसे इंजन, खान में प्रयोग लाई जाने वाली गाड़ियां आदि हटाना, उनकी मरम्मत करना और उन्हें फिर से काम में लाने का प्रयत्न करना। खान को पुनः चालू करने का काम हाथ में ले लिया गया है।

Indian Doctors and Technicians for Uganda

*71. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uganda has shown any interest in obtaining the services of Indian Doctors and Technicians; and

(b) if so, Government of India's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India respond favourably to requests received from developing countries for the services of Indian experts and technicians subject to the availability of experts of the category required and the terms and conditions of service being satisfactory.

National Highways Programme in Kerala

*74. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from Kerala Government recently about the slowed

down progress in implementation of the National Highways Programme in Kerala;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) action taken by Government on the report?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILLON).

(a) No specific report about slowing down of progress of National Highway works in Kerala has been received from the State Government

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Introduction of advertisements on Postal Stationery

*75 **SHRI HARI SINGH** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce advertisements on postal stationery;

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme, and

(c) how much money is expected to be earned from this new scheme?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) Insertion of advertisements on postal stationery will be undertaken in hitherto unutilised space without encroaching on the writing space meant for the public

The revenue expected during the current financial year is about Rs 8 lakhs. It is likely to increase substantially during the next financial year.

Alleged non-utilisation of installed capacity by Steel Units

*76. **DR. RANEN SEN** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the installed capacity of the steel unit is not fully utilised;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to fully utilise it;

(c) whether steel production had undergone some qualitative change and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV) (a)

The overall capacity utilization in terms of saleable steel in 1975-76 at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants and at TISCO and IISCO is expected at 82 per cent, the utilization at TISCO and Bhilai being 92.0 per cent and 92.6 per cent respectively

(b) The overall capacity utilization was 81.7 per cent in 1973-74 and 72.8 per cent in 1974-75. The improvement has been the result of a marked improvement in industrial relations, better discipline among the workers and closer cooperation between the labour and management at the shop floor level and in production programmes better mobilisation and availability of essential inputs including coal and power regular coordination with the various agencies concerned with the supply and movement of these inputs, improved maintenance of plant and machinery. Efforts are being made and will continue to be made to bring about further improvement in all these areas which are expected to result in a further gradual improvement in capacity utilization in the next and subsequent years

(c) and (d) Special emphasis has been laid on improvement in quality by increasing the proportion of tested quality steel in total saleable steel output. During the period, April 1975 to January 1976, the proportion of tested quality steel has gone up to 79.5 per cent from 73.5 per cent in 1974-75.

Standing Labour Committee meetings

*77. **SHRI DINESH JOARDER:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to discontinue the practice of holding Standing Labour Committee meetings to determine any change in the labour legislation and to initiate a new direction in the matter of industrial relations; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: (a) and (b). No, Sir. Several important matters are now discussed at meetings of the National Apex Body.

Foreign Minister's visit to Nepal

*78. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:**
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue with regard to Indo-China border and Chinese attitude towards India was discussed between India and Nepal during the recent visit of External Affairs Minister to Nepal; and

(b) the outcome of the talks held?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Three-tier Rural Health Scheme

*79. **SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had suggested a three-tier Rural Health Scheme;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken so far to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The Prime Minister in her address to the 31st Joint Conference of Association of Physicians of India, had suggested the suitability of a three-tier system of health services.

(b) The three-tier system as suggested by the Prime Minister consists of the following:—

- (i) Neighbourhood dispensaries and Primary Health Centre;
- (ii) Service Hospitals like sub-division hospital and District Hospital; and
- (iii) Specialist institutions/teaching hospital/Regional Hospitals.

(c) Recognizing the need to take health services to the remotest parts in the country the draft-Fifth Plan had formulated a scheme of minimum needs programme. Under this programme it is proposed to establish one Primary Health Centre for each Community Development Block and one sub centre for a population of 10,000. It is also proposed to make up deficiencies in buildings of Primary Health Centres and sub-Centres and provide drugs worth Rs. 12,000 per Primary Health Centre and Rs. 2,000 per sub-Centre. The Programme also includes the upgradation of one out of every four Primary Health Centres into a 30-bed rural hospital. These hospitals are expected to provide routine common specialised services in addition to preventive and promotional health care programme.

With a view to avoiding the duplication of health services, the Government of India have accepted the multi-purpose workers scheme in lieu of uni-purpose workers. The Government had also set up a Group on Medical Education and Support Manpower. This Group besides making important

suggestions regarding the health manpower development in the country has recommended a medicum of curative training to multi-purpose health workers and supervisors. It has also recommended the creation of bands of para-professional workers at the level of the Community. This Group has also recommended the establishment of referral services complex. This report has been considered and a plan of action to implement the same has been drawn up. This plan of action will be considered at the forthcoming meeting the Central Councils of Health and Family Planning.

Mechanical loading at Mormagao

*80. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that a large scale unemployment of present working force in the harbour will be caused when the mechanical loading plant at Mormagao starts operating; and

(b) whether Government propose to offer alternative employment to all personnel thus rendered surplus?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR G. S. DHILLON):

(a) and (b). After the commissioning of the new mechanical ore handling facilities at Mormugao some dock workers are expected to be rendered surplus. The extent of such surplus is being assessed. The Mormugao Dock Labour Board would make efforts to rehabilitate the surplus workers to the extent possible.

Visit by Foreign Minister of Hungary

327. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Hungarian Foreign Minister visited India recently and

had discussions with the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister;

(b) if so, the main topics of the discussion;

(c) whether any decisions were taken by the two Governments during his visit; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions covered various aspects of bilateral relations as well as current international problems of mutual interest including the situation in Europe, South and South East Asia, Indo China and the Middle East

(c) and (d). It was agreed that there should be more regular contacts between the Foreign Ministries of the two countries for exchange of views. It was also agreed that steps should be taken to explore the possibilities of concluding new bilateral agreements between India and Hungary which would further strengthen Indo-Hungarian friendship and cooperation to mutual advantage

Sanctioning of Jullundur-Mandi Road as National Highway

328. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Jullundur-Hoshiarpur-Nadaun-Hamirpur-Mandi Road has been sanctioned as the National Highway; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof and the period likely to be taken for its completion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Equal Wage for equal work to Women

329 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have made any review of the implementation of the law relating to equal wage for equal work to women since its enactment,

(b) if so, the features thereof,

(c) whether Government have given any directive to State Government to implement this Act in unorganised sectors such as agricultural labourers and construction workers, and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) The Equal Remuneration Ordinance 1975 promulgated on the 26th September 1975 has so far been brought into force in respect of employments in plantations local authorities Central and State Governments hospitals nursing homes and dispensaries and Banks Insurance Companies and other financial institutions The Ordinance was replaced by an Act on the 11th February 1976 Review of the implementation of the provisions of the Act has not yet been taken up

(c) No but it is proposed to extend the provisions of the Act to all employments including scheduled employments under the Minimum Wages Act in a phased manner as early as possible

(d) Does not arise

Discrimination against Plantation workers in Sri Lanka

330 SHRI VISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Ceylon Workers' Congress has charged that plantation workers of Indian origin in Sri Lanka are being discriminated politically, socially and educationally,

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained from the Government of Sri Lanka the precise grievances of these people and

(c) whether these persons have been advised to co-operate with Sri Lanka Government while seeking redressal of their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) Government have seen press reports to that effect

(b) The Government are generally aware of their grievances and are continually in contact with the Government of Sri Lanka through the High Commission about the welfare of such of them as have been registered as Indian citizens

(c) The Government of India have always advised persons of Indian origin settled abroad to integrate themselves into the national mainstream of the countries they reside in and seek solution of their problems through legal and constitutional means

Proposed working of Chromite Ore Mines by Government Undertakings

331 SHRI KUMAR MAJHI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether there is any proposal of working the Chromite Ore Mines by a Government Undertaking?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) During 1974, the Orissa Mining Corporation, a State Government Undertaking contributed about 40 percent of the total production of 40 lakh tonnes of Chromite Ore in the country. There is no proposal at present for working addi-

tional chromite mines by Government undertakings.

मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर डिवीजन में
सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाना

332. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण चौडैय :
क्या सचिव मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर डिवीजन में
किन-किन स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन
लगाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है;

(ख) उक्त स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक
टेलीफोन लगाने के लिये जनता की याग
कब से विचाराधीन है, और

(ग) उनकी स्थापना में विलम्ब के क्या
कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर बहाल शर्मा) :
(क) इन्दौर डिवीजन में 28 सार्वजनिक
टेलीफोन घरों की पहले से ही मजदूरी दे दी
गई और ये बहा लगाये जाने वाले हैं। इनके
अलावा तीन और स्थानों, अर्थात् बाघोड,
हर्मोला व इगोरिस में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन
घर खोलने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा
रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). बाघोड में सार्वजनिक
टेलीफोन घर खोलने की याग अक्टूबर, 1975
में प्राप्त हुई थी और शेष दो स्थानों के लिए
पी०सी०ओ० की याग दिसम्बर, 1975 में
प्राप्त हुई थी। इन प्रस्तावों पर कार्रवाई
की जा रही है। जब इन प्रस्तावों की मजदूरी
दे दी जाएगी, तब निश्चय और साज-सामान के
उपलब्ध होने पर उन्हें स्थापित करने के लिए
कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

राज्यों में लोहे, चादरों का नियतन

333. श्री भागीरथ अवर : क्या
इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राज्य में लोहे चादरों के
कोटे का नियतन करने मजदूरी कृषि और
औद्योगिक निर्माण कार्यों ध्यान में रखा
जाता है,

(ख) यदि हा तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें
क्या हैं

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य की इन वस्तुओं का
नियतन करने के मापदंड क्या है,

(घ) प्रत्येक राज्य को इन वस्तुओं
का कोटा कहा में उपलब्ध कराया जाता है
और इनकी जनता में वितरित करने की
प्रणाली क्या है, और

(ङ) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में इन वस्तुओं
के मूल्य में कोई अन्तर है और यदि हा तो
उसकी प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) में (घ)
वर्तमान वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत उप-
भोक्ताओं के किसी वर्ग अथवा किसी राज्य
को लोहे और इस्पात के कोटे नहीं दिये
जाने हैं। आशा है कि मुगल उपलब्ध की
वर्तमान स्थिति में प्रत्येक उपभोक्ता को
उत्पादकों से अपनी सम्पूर्ण आवश्यकता का
लोहा और इस्पात मिल जाता है।

(ङ) संयुक्त मंत्रालय स्मिति द्वारा कच्चे
लोहे तथा इस्पात के लिए निर्धारित मूल्य
सारे देश में एकसमान हैं। राज्यों के बिक्री-करों
में अन्तर को छोड़कर मूल्यों में कोई अन्तर
नहीं है।

मिललाई इस्पात संयंत्र में दुर्घटनाएं

334. श्री गंगाधरराव डीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) वर्ष 1975 में मिललाई इस्पात संयंत्र में कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुईं, और

(ख) क्या इस संयंत्र की देखभाल मनोपजनक ढंग से हो रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उ-स-स-त्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) वर्ष 1975 में कुल 266 दुर्घटनाएं हुई थी जिनमें 201 परिचालन विभाग में तथा 65 निर्माण मण्डलों में हुई थी। इन 266 दुर्घटनाओं में 4 घातक दुर्घटनाएं थीं, जिनमें परिचालन विभागों और निर्माण मण्डलों में प्रत्येक में दो-दो जान गई थी।

(ख) जी हाँ।

श्रमजीवी वर्ग की प्रति व्यक्ति आय

335. श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछुवाय क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में श्रमजीवी वर्ग की प्रति व्यक्ति आय वर्ष 1960 से 1974-75 तक अलग अलग राज्यों में क्या रही है;

(ख) इसी अवधि में आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य कितने प्रतिशत बढ़े, और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने श्रमजीवी वर्ग की आय तथा मूल्य वृद्धि में संतुलन बनाये रखने के लिये कोई उपाय किये हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उ-स-स-त्री (श्री बाल-बोधिन्दर वर्मा) : (क) वर्ष 1974-75 के

समय में औद्योगिक श्रमिकों की वार्षिक आय के आकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। 1960 में वार्षिक आमदनियों के आकड़ों के सकलन के आधार को संशोधन कर दिया गया है। उस लिए 1960 मद्रासी आकड़े बाद के वर्षों के आकड़ों के साथ तुलनीय नहीं होंगे।

(ख) जिन मुद्दों को 1960-1961 आधार पर औद्योगिक श्रमिकों मद्रासी उप-भोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक का संकलन करने हेतु ध्यान में रखा जाता है, उनके मद्रासी में दिसम्बर, 1975 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए वार्षिक मासिक परिवर्तन औसत 320.92 थी।

(ग) संगठित क्षेत्रों और कुछ असंगठित क्षेत्रों में महंगाई भत्ते को औद्योगिक श्रमिकों मद्रासी उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक से जोड़ा जाता है जो वस्तु-चार्जों को मूल्य वृद्धि के प्रति संरक्षण प्रदान करता है।

Passenger Ship Service touching Arabian Gulf Countries

336 SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether there was a proposal to start a passenger ship service touching all the Arabian Gulf countries and reaching Cochin;

(b) whether any survey has been made about the probability of getting enough passengers in these areas; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI) : There is no proposal at present to start a passenger service between Cochin and West Asia Gulf countries. A passenger service exists between Bombay and these countries. However, on representations from Indian resident in UAE belonging to

Kerala for a service connecting Cochin, the Shipping Corporation of India is being asked to make an assessment regarding traffic and viability for such a service.

Production of chemical by-products

337. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of chemical by-products, viz., Benzene, Naphthalene, Phenol, Cresol, etc. produced by the Hindustan Steel Limited, Calcutta, during the last three years; and

(b) whether these chemicals are being given to big business houses in preference to small scale units run by or proposed to be run by educated unemployed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD). (a) The by product chemicals produced by Hindustan Steel Limited are broadly classified as under—

(1) Benzol products like benzene, toluene, solvent oil etc

(ii) Tar products like pitch, naphthalene, creosote oil tar oils, tar acids etc.

The total production of these by-product chemicals from Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants in the years 1972-73 to 1974-75, was as under.—

	(000 tonnes)		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Benzol Products	17.6	15.5	14.8
Tar Products	171.8	161.4	174.1

(b) These by-product chemicals are supplied to the industries which have set up their own plants and use them

as raw materials and to other interested buyers, preferably consumers, in accordance with the business requirements of the Company.

Survey Report on Bonded Labour System

338. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tribal Research Institute, Ranchi and A.N.S. Institute of Social Studies, Patna have stated in their recent survey reports that bonded labour system still exists in some States of the country;

(b) if so, in which States this system still exists; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint any special social study Commission/Committee to survey all parts of the country to indicate the areas where the system of bonded labour still prevails; and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) No, Sir. The State Governments have been requested to intimate the steps taken or proposed to be taken for carrying out surveys with the assistance of Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as recommended by the Labour Ministers' Conference held on 11th January, 1976.

Health Centres, Sub-Centres and Rural Hospitals opened under Minimum Needs Programme

339. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres and the Rural Hospitals opened under the Minimum Needs Programme; and

(b) whether these centres, sub-centres and hospitals are working satisfactorily?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE). (a) 31 Primary Health Centres, 782 Sub-Centres and 50 Rural Hospitals have been opened under the Minimum Needs Programme

(b) Yes

Lay-off of workers in National Iron and Steel Co. Belur, Howrah

340. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the laying-off of 153 workers by the management of National Iron and Steel Co of Belur, Howrah, and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to protect the employment of the workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) The matter falls essentially in the State sphere, and has been brought to the attention of the State Government

Public Sector Steel Plants facing shortage of low grade manganese ore

341 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Steel Plants in the public sector are facing serious shortage of low grade manganese ore;

(b) if so, to what extent it has affected the production in plants;

(c) whether the private operators in manganese ore mining, are cornering this ore and demanding high price from public sector steel plants;

(d) whether the public sector steel plants do not have their own manganese ore mines; and

(e) the facts thereof and action taken to solve the problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining adequate quantities of low grade manganese ore for the steel plants at Rourkela, Durgapur and Bokaro, but this has not been allowed to affect production. There has been no shortage in supply of manganese ore to Bhilai

(c) Supplies of low grade manganese ore to the foresaid steel plants from the private mines are coordinated through the agency of the MMTC, which obtains the ore from private mine-owners in Bihar Orissa. The difficulty has been mainly due to the production of low grade manganese not keeping pace with the increased requirements

(d) While the Bhilai Steel Plant obtains most of its requirement of low grade manganese from the Manganese Ore (India) Limited which is a Government controlled Company the Rourkela Steel Plant has a captive mine to supplement its requirement.

(e) Among the measures taken or under consideration, in order to meet the situation mention may be made of the following —

(i) temporary usage of medium grade manganese ore to supplement the availability of low grade ore;

(ii) Experiments at Durgapur and Bokaro for utilisation of ferrous manganese ore in part substitution of low grade manganese ore; and

(iii) working of some more mines by public sector undertakings

Improved production in Rourkela Steel Plant

342. SHRI K. M. "MADHUKAR": Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether the production in Rourkela Steel Plant has since improved and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Production of Ingot Steel and Saleable Steel during the first eleven months of current year as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year is given below:—

(In thousand tonnes)

Sl. No.	Product	April-February (11 months)		
		1974-75	1975-76	Increase in 1975-76 over 1974-75
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ingot Steel	949	1,155	(+ 206 (21.7%))
2	Saleable Steel	725	935	(+ 210 (29.0%))

Bonded Labour in U.P. Hills

343. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the system of bonded labour in parts of U.P. Hills is responsible for the evil of trafficking in women among weaker sections of people; and

(b) if so, what measures are being taken to check this evil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have stated in the scheme prepared by them for Rehabilitation of Released Bonded Labour of Jaunsar-Bawar area of Dehradun that the evil of trafficking in women exists in these areas. Schemes are being prepared for the economic rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers.

Connecting District Headquarters to State Capital of Kerala under Demand Service System

344. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to connect all district headquarters to State Capital under the Demand Service System;

(b) if so, the districts which are connected to the Kerala State Capital at present; and

(c) by when the other district headquarters will be connected with the Capital in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) to (c). It is the objective of the Government to provide initially trunk demand service and ulti-

mately Subscriber Trunk Dialling Service (STD) progressively on the routes linking the State Capitals with the district headquarters. In Kerala, three district headquarters, viz Kottayam, Quilon and Erankulam have STD service with Trivandrum, the State capital. Four district headquarters, viz. Allepy, Calicut, Palghat and Trichur will have STD service with Trivandrum during the next few months. Provision of demand service between Trivandrum and the district headquarters of Cannanore, Malappuram and Idikki is under examination. This may take over a year.

'Bare-foot Doctors' for Villages

345. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to encourage and give country-wide call for 'bare-foot doctors' in the villages so that the large number of unemployed persons can be taken; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The Government of India had set up a 'Group of Medical Education and Support Manpower' in November, 1974 under the Chairmanship of the Director General of Health Services. The Group had submitted its report in April 1975. The highlights of the recommendations of the Group are:—

- (1) Creation of bands of para-professional and semi professional health workers from within the community itself to provide simple, promotion, preventive and curative health services needed by the community.
- (2) Creation of two cadres of health workers and Health Assistants between the com-

munity level worker and the doctor at the Primary Health Centres.

- (3) Development of 'referral services complex' by establishing links and contacts between Primary Health Centre, taluk/tehsil, district, regional and Medical College Hospitals and weaving therein the training of the interns so as to orient them towards the needs of the community.
- (4) Establishment of a Medical and Health Education Commission for planning and implementing the reforms needed in health and medical education on the lines of the University Grants Commission.

After examining the recommendations of the Group a draft 'Plan of Action' has been prepared and circulated to the State Governments and various other authorities for obtaining their views. This has also been included in the Agenda for the forthcoming meeting of the Central Councils of Health and Family Planning to be held in April this year and may be finalised at that meeting.

Branch Post Office in a village having a population of 2000

346 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether every village in the country having a population of 2,000 and above are being served by a Branch Post Office;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether P.C.O.s in rural post offices are a successful experiment; and

(d) whether there is any district in the country in which every post office, sub-post office and Branch Post office has P.C.O. arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). There are some villages with a population of 2,000 and above which do not have post offices. But all such villages are being provided with the postal facilities from the nearest post office.

Population is not the only criterion for opening a post office in the rural areas. Distance, income, cost and other factors are also taken into consideration.

(c) There is a good demand from the Public for opening P.C.Os. in rural areas and the Department is providing the PCOs according to a set policy covering the important places in a phased manner. The increasing demand for PCOs in many rural areas indicates their popularity. Some of the PCOs are financially viable but some are not. A good number amongst them have formed the nucleus for further growth into telephone exchanges thus resulting in the penetration of telecommunication to the remote areas.

(d) No, Sir.

Report of National Industrial Committee on Textiles

347. SHRIMATI ROZA DESPANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Industrial Committee on Textiles have submitted its report which was due in the first week of March, 1976; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations on the health of the textile industry and other related matters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

विदेशों में नियुक्त अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्ति

348. श्री चन्द्र शीलानी: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बात ने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विदेशों में भारतीय राजदूतों, उच्चायुक्तों तथा अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ख) इनमें अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने लोग हैं और उनका अनुपात क्या है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) राजदूत, हाई कमिशनर और वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों का वर्गवार विवरण इस प्रकार है

1. राजदूत	63
2. हाई कमिशनर/कमिशनर	20
3. अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारी	114
(उप हाई कमिशनर, मई सलाहकार प्रभारी राजदूत और सभाकार प्रभारी राजदूत)	

(ख) उपरोक्त अधिकारियों में 15 अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित आदि जाति के हैं। इनका अनुपात 7.61 प्रतिशत है।

Special Central Cell for employed women

349. SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to set up a special central cell for looking after the work relating to women in employment; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) It is proposed to set up a small unit in the Ministry of Labour for the purpose. The staff requirements are under examination

Family Planning work by AVARD

350 **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether any project in respect of family planning has been entrusted to the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development,

(b) if so, the amount granted to AVARD by Government for the purpose, and

(c) the particulars of work done by AVARD in this field?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) No

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Alleged financial crisis in IISCO

351 **SHRI S A MURUGANAN THAM** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Iron and Steel Company has been facing a serious financial crisis,

(b) whether it has acquired a soft loan from Finance Ministry recently,

(c) whether Government have gone through the problem of this company; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof, and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) It has been decided to grant a loan of Rs 2 crores to the company during the current financial year to enable it to meet the immediate expenditure on rescue and relief operations at the Chasnala colliery. The loan is repayable over a period of five years including a period of moratorium for three years. There will also be a moratorium on payment of interest for the first three years and the interest at the prescribed rate will be payable thereafter,

(c) This is under examination at present

(d) Does not arise

Poaching and shooting of birds by Foreign Diplomats

352 **SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that some members of the diplomatic corps are engaged in poaching and indiscriminate shooting of birds and other wild life, and

(b) if so, the action contemplated to be taken against such of the diplomats?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) Yes Sir Government has come across cases where some members of the diplomatic missions in India indulged in unauthorised hunting

(b) We have already asked all the foreign missions in India to observe the game laws of the country and refrain from violation of sanctuaries.

Appropriate action in accordance with the laws will be taken against the offenders.

Salem Steel Project

353 SHRI M KALYANASUNDRAM Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether during Prime Minister's recent visit to Tamil Nadu she had promised more grant for Salem Steel project, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) and (b) During the Prime Minister's recent visit to Tamil Nadu, she had received representations that the Salem Steel Project should be accelerated. This matter is under the consideration of the Government

Super Tanker Berth Plan for Kerala

354 SHRI C JANARDHANAN Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the proposed Super Tanker Berth plan of Kerala,

(b) whether Government have earmarked necessary funds for this in the 1976-77 annual plan outlay, and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI) (a) No

(b) and (c) Pending a final decision, a provision of Rs 50.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1976-77.

खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम की विवक्षित

355. श्री मूलचन्द शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम पारित होने के बाद सरकार ने उसके अन्तर्गत नियम बनाये हैं और यदि हा, तो कब, और

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने नियम बना लिये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इस्हाक) :

(क) 1 जून 1955 को खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम 1951 लागू हुआ था और 12 मिनम्बर 1955 को उसमें अधीन बनी खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण नियमावली 1955 अधिसूचित की गई थी।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश और तामिलनाडु राज्यों तथा दादर और नगर हवेली मजिारम लक्ष द्वीप और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में शामिल क्षेत्रों को छोड़ कर सभी राज्यों ने इस अधिनियम के अधीन नियम बना लिये हैं। मणिपुर और चण्डीगढ़ की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Revision of workers' wages

356 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recommendations of Punjab Vidhan Sabha's Estimate Committee regarding revision of workers wages every two years; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA). (a) A press

Report to this effect has come to Government's notice.

(b) The Central Government is also of the view that the present interval of five years for review/revision of minimum wages needs to be reduced.

Steel making without coking coal

357. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new process for steel making without using coking coal has been invented; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines and economics thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The process of steel making from iron ore is conventionally carried out in two phases, namely, conversion of iron ore to pig iron and subsequently, conversion of the molten pig iron to steel. The former involves reduction of the iron oxides in the ore to iron by the use of a reducing agent like coking coal and the latter phase, where actually steel is produced, involves burning out (oxidation) of the excess carbon in the molten iron by blowing oxygen. In view of the foregoing it is presumed, that, by steel making without using coking coal, reference has particularly been made to the first phase of the two processes.

2. Due to worldwide shortage of metallurgical coal (coking coal) a number of new processes to bypass the traditional coke oven-blast furnace—LD—Open Hearth route—for steel making have been under active investigation. Recently, two or three basic concepts have shown prospects for commercial establishment. These are —

(i) Reduction of iron ore to sponge-iron;

(ii) Pre-reduction of ore fines and similar other industrial wastes to pre-reduced pellets; and

(iii) Use of formed coke in the blast furnaces instead of metallurgical coke

3. In the first of these processes, iron ore or a mixture of iron ore and pellets is reduced to a concentration of 88—94 per cent. of metallic iron (known as sponge iron) which can be charged into steel making furnaces directly. This process involves charging the sized iron ore and/or pellets alongwith other fluxes into a rotary kiln or a shaft kiln having either static or a fluidic bed. The reducing agent and fuel used in these kilns may be either finely powered non-coking coal or gaseous agent like natural gas, carbon mono-oxide, hydrogen, naphtha and other hydro-carbons.

4 The major established processes can be classified as under—

1 Rotary Kiln Process—based on coal as fuel and reduction route. Commercial names: SL/RN, Krupp, Kawasaki.

2. Shaft Reactor Process—based on gaseous reduction route. Commercial names: Murr, Airco, Purifer, Wabag.

3 Static Bed Process—based on gaseous reduction route. Commercial name: HYL

4. Fluid Bed Process—based on gaseous reduction route. Commercial names: HIB, ICR.

5 Though the technical feasibility of the process has been established under various conditions, commercial and economic viability of producing sponge iron in a sufficiently large scale for feeding large integrated steel plants is yet to be established convincingly. This is mainly due to the fact that there are large variations in the quality and composition of the raw material inputs. Attempts are being made to

control the quality of the inputs by using iron ore pellets with high metallic content to form the major part of the input material. The precise control of temperature in the reducing zone is also a nagging problem.

6. According to available information, schemes using SL/RN process, using solid reductant, with a total capacity of around 1.3 million tonnes are operating mainly in European countries on commercial/pilot plant scale while a capacity of about 10.5 million tonnes is at various stages of planning/development/construction around the world. Using gaseous reductant, a capacity of about 3 million tonnes is known to be in operation again mainly in European on commercial/pilot plant scale and about 29 million tonnes capacity is being conceived. In India several agencies such as TISCO, NML, HSL and MECON are actively considering proposals to set up pilot plants to produce sponge iron. After these plants are commissioned and detailed techno-economic data are available on the performance of these units, the economic viability of the sponge iron technology under Indian conditions can be studied.

7. The second process consists of producing high metallic content iron ore pellets using gaseous or non-coking coal based fuel/reductant. The metallurgical concepts of reducing iron ore is similar to the process of making sponge iron. However, the pelletisation plant does not totally eliminate the use of coking coal as the pellets are generally not directly useable for conversion to steel. The pre-reduced pellets are used either as a burden material in the blast furnaces or as a charged material to produce sponge iron. The main advantages of the pelletisation process are to have more uniform quality of the charged material and also that it can be produced from ore fines and lower grade ores. Pelletisation plants in a pilot plant scale are in operation in several parts of the world but their commercial suitability with indigenous ores and under

Indian conditions is yet to be established.

8. Thirdly, the process of using 'formed coke' has recently been developed to produce metallurgically useable coke from non-coking coal. The process involves the removal of the volatiles from non-coking coals. The char so formed is made into briquettes, with the addition of some binding material which are cured and carbonised to the required specification (suitable for blast furnace burden). Formed coke is charged into blast furnaces along with sized iron ore and limestone. The pig iron from blast furnaces is then further processed in LD Converters/Open Hearth Furnaces to produce steel. Capital cost of a formed coke plant is of the order of 70-80 per cent. that of a conventional coke oven plant of the same output capacity. Production cost of the formed coke plant is comparable to those of a conventional coke oven battery.

Shifting of Labour Bureau from Simla and Chandigarh

358. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to shift the Labour Bureau from Simla and Chandigarh to a centrally located place is under the consideration of Government since long;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken in the matter;

(c) whether, in view of the fact that the area of operation of Labour Bureau being to organise industrial, mining and plantation units spread over all parts of the country, Government propose to set up a working group/Committee to suggest a suitable location for Labour Bureau; and

(d) whether Government have taken a final decision in the matter and if so, the features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) A part of Labour Bureau was shifted from Simla to Chandigarh in August 1971 and it has already been decided to shift the remaining portion of the Bureau also to Chandigarh. The space requirements and other allied matters for accommodating the rest of the Bureau's office at Chandigarh are still under examination.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

Payment of Current Dues of Provident Fund by National Textile Corporation

354 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation has decided to pay current dues of provident fund to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner

(b) if so, the facts thereof,

(c) whether all the private textile magnets have also deposited the provident funds in the Central Provident Fund and

(d) if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA) The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under

(a) Yes.

(b) A meeting of the representatives of National Textile Corporation, Workers Union and Officers of Provident Fund was held on 27th January 1976 in which it was decided *inter-alia* that the amount of Provident Fund arrears in respect of post Nationalised period would be paid by National Textile Corporation within a month.

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(c) and (d) Provident Fund arrears amounting to Rs 210 lakhs were outstanding from unexempted private textile mills as on 31st December, 1975

Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Act

360 SHRI M KATHAWATHU Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the present rate of workmen's compensation in industries is outdated,

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal under consideration to make amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, and

(c) the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA) (a) The present rates of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act have been in force from 1st February 1963

(b) and (c) A proposal to amend the Act in order to revise its coverage and rates of compensation is under consideration

Meeting of International Shipping Federation Council

361 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether a meeting of International Shipping Federation Council was held recently; and

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H V TRIVEDI)

(a) A meeting of the International Shipping Federation Council was held at Bombay on 19th and 20th January, 1976.

(b) No specific recommendations were made at the meeting. The Federation however, discussed various problems connected with manning, training and conditions of employment etc., of seafarers.

Increase in Issue of Passports

362. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of passports issued by the Passport and Emigration Offices in India during 1975 were far in excess of those issued during the previous two years;

(b) the reasons attributable to the increase;

(c) whether any complaints have been received about the persons going abroad for employment or otherwise being exploited or becoming victims of the lures offered to them which are not fulfilled; and

(d) if so, what restrictions or regulations are proposed to impose on the issue of passports so that our citizens get maximum protection when abroad?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a hundred per cent increase in the issue of passports during 1975 as compared to those issued in the previous two years.

(b) The main reasons as known to the Government are:

- (i) seeking employment opportunities abroad;
- (ii) business purposes;
- (iii) visiting friends and relations; and
- (iv) tourism.

(c) and (d). Some complaints have been received from certain quarters

about malpractices by travel agents and others and wherever possible suitable action, according to law, has been taken.

All precautions are taken under the provisions of the Passport Act, 1967, before passports are issued. As an additional measure unrecognised travel agents are not permitted to deal with the Regional Passport Officers.

Opening of Unani Medical College at Calicut

363. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no Unani Medical College in Kerala; and

(b) the steps taken by his Ministry to start a Unani College at Calicut?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) The State Government is responsible for under-graduate education in Unani and other systems of medicine. According to the information available, the Government of Kerala have no programme for the setting up of a Unani Medical College at Calicut.

Accident in Borgaloi Coal Mines in Dibrugarh District

364. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether three miners were killed in Borgaloi coal mines in Dibrugarh District in Assam in the month of February, 1976 as a result of carelessness on the part of the management;

(b) if so, what steps he has proposed to prevent recurrence of such happenings; and

(c) whether responsibilities have been fixed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). One miner was killed at Tipong Colliery on 18th February, 1976 by being pressed by a loaded tub against tippler and two miners were killed in another accident at Baragolai Colliery on 18th February, 1976 due to gas poisoning. The reports of inquiry in respect of these accidents are awaited.

Expenditure on Family Planning

365. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent in family planning programme in 1974-75 and 1975-76;

(b) how much of it has been spent on West Bengal by Centre; and

(c) the number of persons both men and women involved in this programme during the period and average age of those people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b) The total expenditure on Family Planning programme in the country as a whole and in West Bengal during 1974-75 and 1975-76 (upto September, 1975) was as under:—

	Total Expenditure	Expenditure in West Bengal
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
1974-75	6204.80	291.60
1975-76 (April to Sept., 75)	3135.33	151.52

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

S.T.D line between Calcutta and Delhi

366 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress upto date made for the installation of S.T.D. line between Calcutta and Delhi;

(b) whether number of complaints have been received by the Ministry for defective metre and wrong billing of the telephone subscribers in Calcutta and Delhi; and

(c) if so, what measures have been adopted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA) (a) Installation of transmission medium between Calcutta and Delhi for the provision of full time STD both-ways is in progress and is likely to be completed by September, 1976. The trunk automatic equipment at both ends has already been installed.

(b) and (c) A few complaints regarding wrong billing and defective metres have been received and have been looked into for remedial action.

Wrong billing occurs due to various factors such as clerical errors, delay in receipt of information regarding opening/shifting or closing of telephones and, in some cases due to some fault in the equipment.

Periodic testing of metres is done. Legible writing and correct sorting is being enforced. Greater care and vigilance is now applied to the metre reading and preparation of bills. Bills are checked for clerical errors and rebate is allowed where such errors have crept in. The subscriber's metre is also re-checked for malfunctioning and rebate is allowed if the

examination shows the possibility of the metre reading being incorrect.

As a result of these measures there is a steady decline in the number of billing complaints in the four major telephone districts per 100 direct exchange lines as will be seen from the figures given below:—

From 1-4-72 to 30-9-72	From 1-4-73 to 30-9-73	From 1-4-74 to 30-9-74	From 1-4-75 to 30-9-75
9.96	6.96	5.14	3.20

A departmental committee of experts is already looking into the working of the S.T.D and excess metering due to S.T.D. Further remedial measures which may be suggested by the committee would be examined for speedy implementation.

हैदराबाद हाउस, नई दिल्ली का अधिग्रहण

367. श्री हरी सिंह: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हैदराबाद हाउस, नई दिल्ली के अधिग्रहण के बारे में आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार से बातचीत की थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री वल्लभभाई जव्हाण) :

(क) जी हां ।

इस विषय पर अभी बातचीत चल रही है ।

Residential Accommodation for P&T Employees

368. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of P&T employees, in each one of the four categories (Class IV, III, II & I) who enjoy the facility of residential accommodation at present;

(b) how does it compare with the percentage in other Central Government Departments; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for providing residential accommodation to a larger percentage of its employees, especially in the lower categories?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Quarters are allotted to the Government servants according to the actual pay drawn by them and not according to the group to which they belong. Information regarding the availability of quarters for each group of government servants is not available readily. There are five categories of quarters from type-I to type-V and they are allotted to officers drawing pay in the ranges indicated below:—

Category of quarters	Pay Range
Type I . . .	Upto Rs. 259/-
Type II . . .	Rs. 260 to Rs. 499/-
Type: III . . .	Rs. 500 to Rs. 999/-
Type: IV . . .	Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1499/-
Type V . . .	Rs. 1500/- and above

Those pay ranges were fixed on 14th August, 1975, and earlier pay ranges were lower and therefore several officers are at present occupying quarters of a higher category than their entitlement. The percentage of P&T employees having quarter of types IV, III, II and I on 31st March, 1975 were 16.69, 9.11, 6.16 and 4.65 respectively. The overall percentage was 6.05 per cent.

(b) The latest figures for other Central Government Departments are readily available with us. The Third Pay Commission in their Report stated that in 1970-71 the percentage availability of quarters for Civil Departments other than Railways and P&T was 24.0 per cent; for Railways 38.7 per cent and for P&T 5.4 per cent.

(c) In the draft fifth plan it was proposed to allocate Rs. 61.25 crores for staff quarters. This would have permitted construction of about 18,400 more quarters. The Fifth Five-Year Plan has not yet been approved but the annual allotments so far to P&T for staff quarters are much lower than the Draft Plan provision. Moreover, there was a ban on construction of staff quarters since September, 1973, which was finally lifted only in Jan., 1976. Although relaxation to construct some type I and II quarters was given to us in July, 1975, consequently, not much progress could be made in construction of quarters within the very limited funds allotted for the purpose. Construction of 2191 quarters of lower type (type I and type II) has commenced during the current year. Further construction of quarters will be taken up when more funds become available.

Recruitment of Sportsmen in P&T Department

369 **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any fixed quota for recruitment to outstanding sportsmen in the P&T Department; and

(b) if so, the procedure for the recruitment of the sportsmen at the Circle and Central levels?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) There is no fixed quota.

(b) Heads of Circles recommend individual cases of outstanding sports-

men which are considered centrally by a Committee in the P&T Directorate. Sanction for recruitment of those recommended by the Committee and approved by the Government is issued by the P&T Directorate.

Family Planning in Rural Areas

370. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no co-ordinated approach between the Centre and the States regarding family planning in rural areas which explains the poor results; and

(b) whether all family planning measures are mainly confined to urban areas and if not, what percentage of rural population have taken to family planning methods during the last two plan periods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Family Welfare Planning is a centrally sponsored programme with 100 per cent assistance given to the State Governments according to an approved pattern by the Central Government. While broad policies and patterns of assistances are decided by the Central Government, the implementation of the programme rests with the State Governments. There has always been coordinated effort on the part of the Central and the State Governments in the implementation of the Family Planning Programme. There has been marked improvement in Family Planning performance recently.

(b) The Family Planning schemes are equally applicable in rural as well as urban areas. A statement giving year-wise break-up of Sterilization and IUD insertions in rural and urban areas since 1976-77 with the percentage

of accepters among rural population is laid on the Table of the House: [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10413/76]. Another statement showing the estimated break-up of the Family Planning expenditure in rural and urban areas by States during 1974-75 is also attached. It will be seen that both in terms of allocation of financial resources as well as the overall achievements of the programme, there is a greater emphasis on and response from the rural areas.

श्रीलंका के साथ द्विपक्षीय समझौता

371. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले दिनों भारत और श्रीलंका की सरकारों के बीच कुछ महत्वपूर्ण समझौते हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) समझौते में दोनों देशों को क्या लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). जी हाँ। आर्थिक, व्यापारिक एवं तकनीकी सहयोग विषयक भारत-श्रीलंका संयुक्त आयोग की तीसरी बैठक में, जो नई दिल्ली में 5 से 10 फरवरी, 1976 तक हुई, कृष्ण सुविधायें देने, विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में सहयोग करने, संचार सुविधायें देने तथा सिविल विमानन के क्षेत्र में सहयोग करने के बारे में समझौते सम्पन्न हुए थे।

(ग) इन समझौतों और संयुक्त आयोग की बैठक के दौरान हुई वार्तालाप के परिणामस्वरूप, दोनों देश एक-दूसरे के यहाँ अपना व्यापार बढ़ायेंगे, संचार की सुविधाओं को बढतर बनायेंगे, प्रौद्योगिक सहयोग विकसित करेंगे और पशुपालन, विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी,

सिविल विमानन, ग्रामीण विकास आदि के क्षेत्रों में पारस्परिक लाभ के लिए तकनीकी सहयोग को सुदृढ़ करेंगे।

Setting up more Laboratories for Testing Food Stuff

372 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up more laboratories in different regions of the country for testing the adulterated food stuff; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M. ISHAQUE) (a) and (b). A number of laboratories are functioning in the various States and Union Territories in the country for purposes of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. The State Governments have been requested repeatedly to increase the number of laboratories and also to improve the testing facilities. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Establishment of combined food and drug testing laboratories" assistance is being given to the State Governments for either establishment of new combined food and drug testing laboratories or for construction of drug/food wings to the existing laboratories and also for supply of costly and sophisticated equipment to the existing combined laboratories.

At present there is one appellate laboratory under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, viz., the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta. Under the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Act, 1976, it is proposed to notify in due course the following laboratories as:

Central Food Laboratory on regional basis:

1. Food Research and Standardisation Laboratory, GhaziabadNorthern Region
2. State Public Health Laboratory, Poona. . .Western Region
3. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore .. Southern Region
4. Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta .Eastern Region

Opposition by Women Organisations against Compulsory Family Planning

373 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING : please to state,

(a) whether Government are aware of the protest made by the women organisations and Government employees against the compulsory family planning; and

(b) if so, the Government reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) No compulsory family planning measure has been introduced though certain incentive and disincentive schemes have been adopted in some States/Union Territories. No formal protest against the incentive

and disincentive schemes has been received by the Government of India.

(b) The present demographic situation in the country seems to justify the introduction of certain pressure for the adoption of a small family norm in order that a better quality of life to the citizens is brought about as early as possible

मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के व्यक्तियों को
अरब देशों की यात्रा के लिये फार-पत्र

374. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या विदेश
मंत्री यह बनाने की क्षमता करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने गत तीन वर्षों में कुवैत, मक्का, मरीना जैसे अरब देशों की यात्रा की थी ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जो उम्र इन प्रवाजनों हेतु उठाने की अवधि का समाप्ति बाद नहीं लौटे हैं ;

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जो अस्थायी वीजा पर गए थे और जिन्होंने वहां पहुंचने के बाद स्थायी वीजा प्राप्त कर लिया था और इनका क्या कारण है , और

(घ) क्या अनेक लोगों ने अपने निवास के बारे में झूठा बयान देकर फारपत्र प्राप्त किए हैं ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) प्रायः दो प्रकार हैं —

	1973	1974	1975	जाड़
मध्य प्रदेश	523	1189	1348	3080
राजस्थान	3056	2713	15967	21736

(ख) इस बात की हवाई पास कोई सुचना नहीं है।

पासपोर्ट प्रायः 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए जारी किये जाते हैं और यह बात पूर्णतः पासपोर्ट अधिकारियों की निरीक्षण और सुविधा पर छोड़ दी जाती है किन्तु भारत से कम जाई और कम जाई ?

(ग) बीजा चूँकि बिबेकी सरकारों द्वारा जारी किये जाते हैं इसलिये इस बारे में हमें कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(घ) कुछ मामले हमारी जानकारी में आये हैं और पासपोर्ट अधिनियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार उनमें विरुद्ध उचित कार्यवाही की गई है।

बीमाको व श्री शास्त्री समझौते के अन्तर्गत भारतीयों की वापसी

375. डा० लक्ष्मीनाथन पंडेय : क्या बिबेक मंत्री यह बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि

(क) क्या श्रीलंका में 40000 व्यक्ति भारत वापस आने वाले हैं

(ख) श्रीमाको व श्री शास्त्री समझौते के अनुसार कितने भारतीय स्वदेश लौटेंगे और

(ग) वर्ष 1975-76 में इस प्रकार लौटे भारत मूलक व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

बिबेक मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण)

(क) 1964 और 1974 के समझौतों के अन्तर्गत 1976 में 51,000 व्यक्तियों के द्वारा प्रत्यावर्तित होने का अनुमान है, बशर्ते कि निर्धारित सभी औपचारिकताएँ पूरी हो जायें।

(ख) भारतीय मूल के 880,000 व्यक्तियों को, उनकी सम्पत्ति, सहित, कारणबद्ध रूप से भारत प्रत्यावर्तित किया जाना है।

(ग) देश प्रत्यावर्तन के आंकड़े कैलिण्डर वर्ष के आधार पर रखे जाते हैं। 1975 में 24,362 व्यक्ति भारत प्रत्यावर्तित किये गये थे और 1976 में 4 फरवरी तक 4,895 व्यक्ति।

मध्य प्रदेश में बेघार प्रवा के विरुद्ध उपबंधों की क्रियाश्रिति

376. श्री गंगाधरन दीक्षित : क्या अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रधान मंत्री के 20-सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम की परि-कल्पना के अनुसार बेघार प्रवा के विरुद्ध उपबंधों का मध्य प्रदेश में कहा तक लागू किया गया है ?

अन्न मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बाल-मोहन बर्मा) : मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार ने बन्धकग्रस्त श्रमिक प्रणाली (उन्मु-लन) अध्यादेश, 1975 की धारा 10 के अधीन सभी जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों को आवश्यक शक्तियाँ दे दी हैं और उक्त अध्यादेश के अन्तर्गत अपराधों के परीक्षण के लिये अध्यादेश की धारा 21 (1) के अधीन जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों को प्रथम श्रेणी न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेटों के अधिकार प्रदान कर दिये हैं। सभी मंडल प्रायुक्तों और कलक्टरों, जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों तथा उप-मंडल मजिस्ट्रेटों को अपने-अपने डिवीजनों/जिलों में उक्त प्रणाली का उन्मूलन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आदेश दे दिये गए हैं। उसकी धारा 13 के अधीन जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों के परामर्श से सतर्कता समितियों का गठन किया जा रहा है।

‘स्टेनलेस स्टील’ का आयात

377. श्री हुकम चन्द कड़वाय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 तथा 1974-75 में विभिन्न देशों से प्रत्येक वर्ष कितनी कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितने कितने मूल्य के स्टेनलेस स्टील का आयात किया गया ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में स्टेनलेस स्टील की मांग कितनी थी तथा इन वर्षों में दुर्गापुर तथा भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्रों में पृथक पृथक हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के कितने स्टेनलेस स्टील का उत्पादन हुआ ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) वर्ष 1973-74 में 17,112 टन बेदाग इस्पात आयात किया गया जिसका मूल्य 14.26 करोड़ रुपये था और वर्ष 1974-75 में 34,246 टन बेदाग इस्पात आयात किया गया जिसका मूल्य 31.21 करोड़ रुपये था ।

(ख) बेदाग इस्पात की मांग का मही अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है । मानावामी परामर्शदाताओं ने वर्ष 1973 में यह अनुमान लगाया था कि वर्ष 1973-74 में बेदाग इस्पात के चपटे उत्पादों की मांग 24,750 टन होगी । दुर्गापुर तथा भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने बेदाग इस्पात तैयार नहीं करते हैं । दुर्गापुर के मिश्र-इस्पात कारखाने ने वर्ष 1973-74 तथा 1974-75 में क्रमशः 4203 तथा 5867 टन बेदाग इस्पात तैयार किया था ।

Compensation to Indians Repatriated from Uganda

378. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Uganda have finalised compensation formula which will be applicable to Indian repatriates;

(b) if so, the salient features of the compensation formula; and

(c) the total amount of compensation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the statement made by the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs on 29th January, 1976 in both Houses of the Parliament which contains inter alia the salient features of the understanding reached regarding compensation for Indians who left Uganda, including the total amount of compensation.

Drastic Steps for Family Planning

379 SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
GILL;
SHRI BISHWANATH
JHUNJHUNWALA;

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering any drastic steps regarding family planning;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether the family planning is catching up in a big way and making rapid strides in several States; and

(d) if so, broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Some proposals for intensification of the Family Planning Programme are under consideration.

(b) No final decision has yet been taken.

(c) There is considerable improvement in the performance of the Family Planning Programme during the current year.

(d) A statement showing the State-wise and methodwise performance of Family Planning Programme during the period April, 1975 to January, 1976 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10414/76].

Record Production by Bokaro Blast Furnace

380. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of hot metal produced in January, 1976 by blast furnace of Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) whether the production performance of other units of Bokaro Steel Plant also registered new records in January, 1976; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) 90,008 tonnes.

(b) and (c). The following units of the steel plant also registered new records or production in January.

Department	Product	Production in January '76 (tonnes)
Coke Ovens & by product	Amonium Sulphate	1168.0
Steel Melting Shop	Ingots	41,873
Slabbing Mill	Slabs	30,263

Plan for Health Services and Medical Education

381. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is preparing any plan for health services and medical education in the country;

(b) if so, whether the plan has been finalised;

(c) whether the said plan has been circulated to State Governments also; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The draft 'Plan of Action' has been prepared and has been forwarded to the various authorities concerned and all State Governments and Union Territories for their views, to enable the Government to place before the ensuing meeting of the Central Council of Health in April this year.

(d) The salient features of the 'Plan of Action' are—

(i) Creation of community level workers;

(ii) Creation of a cadre of Health Assistants and the involvement of Health Workers and Health Assistants not only in preventive and promotive aspects of health, but also in curative services; and

(iii) Involvement of medical colleges in community health problems so as to develop a comprehensive Health Referral Complex.

जल परिवहन द्वारा कचरों की दुहाई

382. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बलिया मिर्चाई अधिकारियों ने अन्तर्राज्य जल परिवहन अधिकारी पटना को 15 लाख रुपये मूल्य का पत्थर डोने के लिये आर्डर दिया है जिसको जहाजों के न होने के कारण तथा अन्य किसी कारणों से जल परिवहन अधिकारियों ने इन्कार कर दिया है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० त्रिवेदी) : जी, नहीं। गंगा नदी में प्रयागान्तक एवं मवड्डेनात्मक सेवा ना नवम्बर, 71 में पटना और गाजीपुर के बीच शुरू की गयी, का जुलाई 72 में गोला पत्थर डोने के लिए चुनार नगर बड़ा दी गयी। इस सेवा में जुलाई 1972 में नवम्बर, 1974 तक 10 111 टन गोला पत्थर डोया गया तथा इसके बमारी गरी धन का र गि लगभग 4 95 लाख रुपये थी।

मार्च, 1974 में उत्तर प्रदेश प्राधिकरण ने चुनार में बलिया नगर अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन द्वारा 20 000 टन गोला पत्थर डोने का और प्रस्ताव किया परन्तु बाद में राज्य प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया कि बलिया बचाव कार्य की योजना गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग ने अनुमानित नहीं की और अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन द्वारा डोय जाने के लिए कोई भी गोला पत्थर नहीं दिया जा सके।

जुलाई 1974 में उत्तर प्रदेश प्राधिकरण ने बलियापुर में बलिया नगर अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन द्वारा 1 फर 22,000 टन गोला पत्थर डोये जाने का प्रस्ताव दिया परन्तु क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी पटना द्वारा दी गई व्यवस्था के कारण राज्य सरकार का आकार्य नहीं की।

दिसम्बर, 1975 में राज्य प्राधिकरण ने चुनार से बलिया तक 7,000 टन गोला पत्थर डोने का प्रस्ताव किया है, इसको भी धर ले के लिए प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं। स्टीमरों की अनुपलब्धता कभी भी बाधक नहीं रही।

अयोध्या और पटना के बीच जल परिवहन

383. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भगवती समिति ने अयोध्या और पटना के बीच घाघरा में जल परिवहन व्यवस्था के लिए सिफारिश की थी और समिति की बैठकों में नियमित रूप में वाहन चलाने के लिए बार-बार अनुरोध किये गये थे और परीक्षण स्वरूप वाहन चलाये भी गये थे जिससे बहुत लाभ हुआ था; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन परिवहन व्यवस्था का अब न चलाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० त्रिवेदी) : (क) भगवती समिति ने सिफारिश की थी कि पहले चरण में दोहरीघाट और राबेलगंज (चगगा) के बीच घाघरा नदी पर प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर सेवा आयोजित की जाये और इस सेवा का दोहरी घाट में आगे अयोध्या की ओर विस्तार करने की व्यवहार्यता की जांच की जाये। अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निदेशानुसार द्वारा अगस्त, 1974 से नवम्बर, 1974 तक पटना और भागलपुर के बीच एक नदीय सेवा चलाई गयी। इस तदर्थ सेवा में 0 35 लाख रु० का अनुमानित घाटा हुआ।

(ख) इस नदी में जल परिवहन केवल मानसून मौसम में ही संभव है। सूखे के महीनों में यन्त्रोद्भूत परिवहन केवल तभी संभव हो सकता है जब "वर्गलिंग" किया

काय, जिसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सरकारें अभी तक सहमत नहीं हुई हैं। रेल बैगनों की सप्लाई में सुधार होने से, 1975 के बरसात के मौसम में बाघरा नदी में नदी परिवहन के लिए बस्तुतः कोई यातायात उपलब्ध नहीं है। धरसक प्रयत्नों के बावजूद इस स्विचालय के अंशों को कोई यातायात नहीं मिला। शारदा सहायक परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के बाद नीचालन के लिए जल की उपलब्धता की और बट जाने की संभावना है।

Arrears of Provident Fund from Industrialists

384. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest figures relating to provident fund arrears from industrialists;

(b) what were the relative figures in each year for the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to realise these amounts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund authorities have furnished the following information:—

(a) The arrears of Provident Fund contributions as on 31st December, 1975 were Rs. 2033.97 lakhs.

(b) The arrears as on 31st March, 1973, 1974 and 1975 were Rs. 1961, Rs. 1906 and Rs. 1934 lakhs respectively.

(c) Prosecutions are launched, revenue proceedings are initiated and penal damages are levied on the defaulting employees in accordance with the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1962.

Letter from President of Angola to Prime Minister of India

385. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Angola had written a letter to the Prime Minister of India recently; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) President Neto sent a telegram on 9th February to the Prime Minister in reply to her message of 6th February extending the formal recognition by the Government of India to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

(b) In the telegram President Neto thanked the Prime Minister and said that recognition by the Government of India constituted "precious encouragement to pursue our liberation struggle against invasion and aggression by foreign regular forces", and that Angola appreciated India's strong condemnation of aggression against Angola by the minority racist regime of South Africa. President Neto also said that he looked forward to fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between India and Angola.

चमनाला कोयला खान में दुर्घटनाग्रस्त परिवारों को मुआवजा और रोजगार

386. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह :

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र :

श्री समर गुह :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चमनाला कोयला खान में दुर्घटनाग्रस्त परिवारों में अब तक महायन्त्रा के रूप में कितनी धनराशि वितरित की गई है,

(ख) इन परिवारों में से कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया है; और

(ग) क्या इन परिवारों के लिए कोई अन्य प्रकार की सहायता देने की कोई योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री

(श्री कुलदेव प्रसाद) : (क) चामनाला कोयला खान दुर्घटना से प्रभावित परिवारों को 6 मार्च, 1976 तक निम्नलिखित राशि वितरित की गई है :—

(1) इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कं० लि० द्वारा

	मामले	राशि (रुपये)
(1) 1000 रु० प्रति परिवार की दर से अनुग्रह पूर्वक अदायगी	370	370,000
(2) दिसम्बर 1975 का वेतन त्रिमका भुगतान नहीं किया गया था	338	266,397.58
(3) जनवरी, 1976 के लिए अनुग्रह पूर्वक अदायगी	296	179,350.53
(4) इस्को ने कामगार मुद्रावजा अधिनियम के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आने वाले 92 मामलों में कामगार मुद्रावजा आयुक्त को 899,000 रुपए का भुगतान किया है ।		
(2) बिहार सरकार द्वारा		
500 रु० प्रति परिवार की दर से अनुग्रह पूर्वक अदायगी	370	1,85,000.00
(3) कोयला खान कल्याण संगठन द्वारा		
(1) 250 रु० प्रति परिवार की दर से अनुग्रह पूर्वक अदायगी	366	91,500.00
(2) भविष्य निधि	45	1,36,114.38
(3) मुद्रावजा अनुदान कामगार मुद्रावजा अधिनियम के अधिकार क्षेत्र से बाहर के मामलों में (पेशन)	44	4,90,406.84
(4) बीमा लाभ	41	36,440.00

(ब) प्रभावित परिवारों के जिन सदस्यों को रोजगार दिया गया है उनकी संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

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इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कं० द्वारा जिन मामलों में नोकरी की पेशकश की गई है उनमें कुछ ऐसे लोग भी हैं जिन्हें वाद में अन्य संगठनों द्वारा भी नोकरी की पेशकश की गई है। ऐसा इसी लिए हुआ है क्योंकि इन लोगों ने अन्तिम रूप से अभी कोई निश्चित निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

(ग) कोयला खान घातक और गंभीर दुर्घटना लाभ योजना के अधीन विधवा/विधवाओं को 5 वर्ष तक 75 रुपये मासिक की दर से भत्ता भी दिया जायेगा। यदि यह भत्ता विधवा/विधवाओं को छोड़कर किसी आश्रित को दिया जाता है तो इसकी दर 50 रुपये प्रति मास होगी और यह 5 वर्ष तक दिया जायेगा। स्कूल जाने वाले प्रत्येक बच्चे को 5 वर्ष तक 15 रुपये मासिक की दर से बच्चीका दिया जायेगा। ये रकमें इस

योजना के अधीन निर्धारित शर्तों के अनुसार देय हैं। कोयला खान कल्याण संगठन के प्रस्तावों में आश्रितों और सप्ली/पत्नियां, 21 वर्ष की आयु तक पूर्ण रूप से आश्रित भविष्यविहिन बच्चों तथा पूर्ण तथा आश्रित भाता-पिता के लिये मुफ्त इलाज की सुविधा देने और स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों के लिए बच्चीका की रकम बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है। कोयला खान भविष्य निधि परिवार पेंशन योजना के अधीन विधवा/आश्रितों को मासिक परिवार पेंशन भी दी जायेगी।

विधवाओं के पुनर्विवाह को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है जिसके अधीन यह शर्त हटा दी जायेगी कि विवाह के पश्चात् विधवा परिवार पेंशन तथा मासिक भत्ते की हकदार नहीं रहेंगी। इस प्रस्ताव के अधीन उनको वे रकमें मिलती रहूँगी।

प्रभावित परिवारों के लिए मकानों के निर्माण की भी एक योजना तैयार की जा रही है। बिहार सरकार ने प्रत्येक परिवार को 0.01 एकड़ भूमि देनी स्वीकार की है और इस काम के लिए चामनाला में एक प्लॉट भी रख दिया गया है। अन्य सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों में भी इसी तरह की सुविधाएं देने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

यह भी प्रस्ताव है कि भविष्य निधि अनुदान आदि के रूप में प्रत्येक परिवार को दी जाने वाली रकम दीर्घकालीन प्रतिभूतियों में लगाई जाये जिससे काफ़ी वर्षों तक आश्रितों को नियमित आमदनी हो सके।

चूँकि प्रत्येक परिवार का फिर से बसाने के मामले में अपनी-अपनी समस्याएँ हैं इसलिए प्रत्येक परिवार से मिलकर बातचीत करके इस बात का पता लगाया जा रहा है कि किस प्रकार इनकी अधिकाधिक सहायता की जा सकती है।

अभ्रक मजदूरों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी

387. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अभ्रक मजदूरों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी निर्धारित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या इसके अनुसार श्रमिकों को भुगतान किया जा रहा है?

भ्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख) आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान और तमिलनाडु की सरकारों ने न्यूनतम मजदूरियां निर्धारित की थी। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अभ्रक खानों में न्यूनतम मजदूरी की दरों को सशोधित करके अकुशल श्रमिकों के लिए 5 80 रुपये प्रतिदिन, अर्ध कुशल श्रमिकों के लिए 7 25 रु० और कुशल श्रमिकों के लिए 8 70 रु० करने सबंधी स्वयं अपने प्रस्ताव अधिसूचित किये हैं।

इन प्रस्तावों को शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप दे दिये जाने की आशा है।

(ग) सूचित किया गया है कि मिना-जुलाकर, पहले से ही निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरियों का भुगतान किया जा रहा है।

युगाडा के साथ औद्योगिक सहयोग

388. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या युगाडा सरकार ने भारत से कुछ औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में सहयोग अथवा मदद लेने के लिए बातचीत की शुरुआत की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं और उस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) उगाडा की सरकार की ओर से कोई औपचारिक बातचीत शुरू नहीं की गई है। लेकिन, जनवरी 1976 में हमारे उप विदेश मंत्री की कम्पाला यात्रा के दौरान उगाडा के विदेश मंत्री ने भारत और उगाडा के बीच निकटतर आर्थिक और तकनीकी सहयोग की इच्छा व्यक्त की थी। हमारे उप विदेश मंत्री ने उगाडा के विदेश मंत्री को यह आश्वासन दिलाया था कि भारत आर्थिक और तकनीकी क्षेत्रों में उनके साथ सहयोग करने के लिए राजी है जैसा कि वह अन्य विकासशील देशों के साथ भी कर रहा है।

उगाडा सरकार ने चीनी टेक्नोलॉजी के क्षेत्र में बहुत से भारतीय विशेषज्ञों के लिए भी हम से कहा है। उनके इस अनुरोध पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Decreasing trend in booking of telegrams

581. SHRI R S PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether a sample survey has revealed decreasing trend in booking of telegrams in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHAMRA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Exports affected by congestion at ports

390. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY:**
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PAS-
WAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge congestion at the ports affecting exports adversely; and

(b) if so, the reasons of congestion and remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No, except that at Bombay Port, because of accumulation of import cargo lying in the docks, the warehousing accommodation, which could be allotted for build up of export cargo, has been reduced.

(b) The congestion at Bombay was mainly due to time taken in observing customs formalities, credit restrictions by banks resulting in delay on the part of importers to pay customs duty and port trust charges, negligence or inefficiency of consignees, etc.

Remedial measures taken included:—

- (i) Packages not susceptible to damage by exposure to weather were transferred from the covered sheds into open.
- (ii) Lists of bulk consignments lying uncleared in the docks were prepared and forwarded to the Customs regularly for giving priority for disposal.
- (iii) Wide publicity was given to the facilities given by the Customs for direct delivery of import cargo.
- (iv) Licences were issued by the Customs permitting importers, etc. to store their cargo in their own warehouses under Customs bond.
- (v) Two covered sheds outside the docks were allotted to Customs

for storage of confiscated consignments of woollen rags.

(vi) The Docks Department was strengthened to expedite disposal of uncleared cargo.

(vii) Extent of covered warehouse accommodation has been increased.

(viii) A plot of land has been offered to Customs to build a multi-storeyed warehouse for confiscated goods.

Investigation into adequacy of safety measures in mines

391. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the INTUC has requested Government to order immediately a thorough investigation into the adequacy of safety measures in all mines in the country; and

(b) if so, whether the request has been accepted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Indian National Trade Union Congress have forwarded "for perusal and necessary action" a copy of resolution on 'Safety in Mines' adopted by the INTUC Working Committee at Jamshedpur urging upon the Government of India to undertake immediately a thorough investigation into the safety of all mines in the country. Government are seized of the matter.

Capacity utilisation of Mini steel Plants

392. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite various facilities the Mini Steel Plants in the country have not come up to expectations with regard to capacity utilisation; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Capacity utilisation by the Mini Steel Plants has been low in the past mainly on account of shortage of power and scrap. The position with regard to availability of power and scrap is now satisfactory. The major problem of these units at present, however, is with regard to marketability of their products. Some of them are also stated to be facing financial difficulties.

Government have commissioned a study of the problems of the electric furnace units by two firms of Consulting Engineers so as to take suitable remedial measures

Restoration of rail and air traffic between India and Pakistan

393. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any agreement for restoration of rail traffic between India and Pakistan has been entered into;

(b) if so, by when the same would be restored; and

(c) whether this would result in restoration of air traffic also?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) There is as yet no agreement between India and Pakistan for the restoration of rail traffic between the two countries, but there have been some exchanges recently on the subject.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Jamshedpur Ranchi National Highway in bad shape

394. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of SHIPP-

ING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of National Highway between Jamshedpur and Ranchi is very bad;

(b) whether the construction of the road was done according to the specifications;

(c) whether any inquiry was made against the Chief Engineer and other Engineers, engaged in construction of the road; and

(d) reasons of damage to the road and steps Government propose to take against the persons found responsible therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The Ranchi-Jamshedpur section of N.H. 33 in Bihar developed to two-lane standards and opened to traffic in 1966 showed, after a few years of service, some distress. To inquire into the causes of distress, to fix responsibility, and to suggest remedial measures the State Government who are the executive agency, appointed in May 1975, in consultation with the Government of India, an expert committee consisting of the State Engineer-in-Chief, Technical Examiner Cell, and a representative each of this Ministry and of the Central Road Research Institute. The Committee submitted its report to State Government in November 1975. The report is presently under their examination. In the meantime most of the repairs have been completed and as per the present information, the condition of the road is fair and not at all bad. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that in 1968 also the State Government had constituted an expert committee to go into the causes of failure, to fix responsibility and to recommend ways and means to avoid recurrence. The Government of India were not informed of the investigations by this expert committee. However, the expert committee set-up later by the State Government in May, 1975 had two Central Government officers

associated with it. The previous expert committee's report would also have been seen by the latter expert committee in submitting their findings.

Bokaro Hotel

395. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether the Bokaro Hotel is run by the management departmentally or through any private Agency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): Out of 201 rooms in the Bokaro Hotel Building, 27 rooms along with a dining room and service facilities have been given on lease to a private agency for running a public hotel. The remaining rooms and facilities are utilised by Bokaro Steel Limited as a guest house.

Indian Land in occupation of Pakistan and China

396. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 8911 thousand hectares of land is still under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China;

(b) if so, the reasons for such illegal occupation; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to recover the land from these countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The total area of territory under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and China is approximately 46,700 square miles.

(b) and (c). It is Government of India's policy to settle Pakistan's illegal occupation of territory in Jammu and Kashmir bilaterally through peaceful means.

As for China, the Government of India has stated on more than one occasion that India is willing to enter into a dialogue with that country to find a solution keeping in view our national honour and interests; but there has not been any positive response so far from China.

Functioning of S.T.D. System

397. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received regarding the unsatisfactory functioning of the existing STD facilities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry to improve its efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) A few complaints have been received regarding the functioning of the STD

(b) Performance of STD facilities is kept under a regular watch. Long distance channels and local junction capacities are being progressively augmented to meet the ever increasing traffic. A committee of departmental officers has also recently been set up to investigate into the causes of shortcomings in the working of the STD and to suggest measures for improvement in the performance. The system will be further improved in the light of the suggestions of the committee, when, their report is received.

Steel Production Capacity Doubled in Five Years

398. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether total steel production capacity in the country has been more

than doubled during the last five years;

(b) if so, whether as a result our country has emerged as net exporter of steel;

(c) whether this has also resulted in eliminating our dependence on steel imports; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. The only addition to steel production capacity has resulted from the commissioning of some of the units of the first stage of 1.7 million ingot tonnes of Bokaro Steel Plant.

(b) It is expected that the country will be a net exporter of iron and steel materials in 1975-76.

(c) and (d). As a result of substantial increase in steel production in 1975-76, there would be a significant reduction in steel imports in 1975-76 as compared to 1974-75. However, certain matching quantities and sophisticated and specialised varieties will continue to be imported.

Launching of a Domestic Satellite for Tele-Communication

399 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering to launch a domestic satellite which will control the entire telecommunication net work in the country;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry is also introducing electronic telephonic system; and

(c) if so, how far these steps would bring India at par with the developing countries in the field of communications?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Communications in association with other concerned agencies of the Government of India is considering a proposal for establishing a domestic communication satellite system. The Tele-communication capacity of this system will supplement the terrestrial telecommunication network.

(b) The Ministry of Communications is also considering introduction of electronic telephone systems for switching in P & T network, but this is not linked with the programme for establishment of a domestic satellite.

(c) The employment of the technology mentioned above will place India in the forefront of the developing countries in the field of telecommunications.

Opening of New Post Offices and Public Call Offices in Bihar

400. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No 1499 on the 29th January, 1976 regarding opening of new Post Offices and Public Call Offices in Bihar and state?

(a) the locations of the Post Offices opened or sanctioned and those still under consideration in the Districts of Madhubani, Darbhanga, Samastipur and Sitamarhi Districts of Bihar;

(b) the total population, number of Post Offices and number of postal employees in each of the above four Districts and whether it is proposed to have separate postal divisions for each of these districts; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) to (c). Detailed information is furnished in the Bill placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10415/76].

Arrears of Employees' Provident Fund from Companies in Kerala

401. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies in Kerala which have not deposited their employees' provident funds and are in arrears;

(b) the amount due from them; and

(c) the steps being taken against these companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Based on the information furnished by the Provident Fund Authorities, a statement giving the names of establishments (which are in arrears of Rs 1 lakh and above), amount due and action taken against them is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10416/76].

Arrears of Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance

402. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrears of employers' contribution towards Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance are increasing during the last three years;

(b) if so, the year-wise figures thereof;

(c) what is the arrears outstanding on 31st December, 1975; and

(d) the measures taken by Government against the defaulters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-

GOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). (i) The Provident Fund Authorities have reported the following position regarding provident fund arrears:

Year ending 31st March	Em- ployee's Share	Em- ployer's Share	Total
	(Rs. in crores)		
1973	6.25	13.36	19.61
1974	7.50	11.56	19.06
1975	7.90	11.44	19.34

As on 31-12-1975, the total arrears are Rs. 20.34 crores.

(ii) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have reported that separate figures of arrears of Employer's contribution are not available. However, the total arrears (employer's and employee's) during the last three years were as follows:-

	(Rs. in crores)
1973	13.81
1974	15.80
1975 (as on 31.12.1975)	14.56

(d) (i) Prosecutions are launched, revenue recovery proceedings are initiated and penal damages are levied on the defaulting employers in accordance with the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(ii) Under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, normally, the recovery of arrears is effected as arrears of land revenue under Section 43B of the Act. Where necessary, the defaulters are also prosecuted under the various provisions of the Act.

इस पर कृपया ध्यान दें। परिवार नियोजन की गोपनीयता

403. श्री हरी सिंह: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार परिवार नियोजन के लिए महिलाओं को खाने की कुछ गोमिया बांट रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन गोमियों के खाने से महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा असर पड़ने के कुछ मामले हाल ही में सरकार की जानकारी में आये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का प्रयत्न इन गोमियों का बाटा जाना बन्द करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इलहाक) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) कोई बहुत बुरे समय ध्यान में नहीं आये हैं। गोमियाँ खान से पहले तीन-चार महीनों में महिलाओं को मक्ली और चक्कर आने की मामूली शिकायतें मिली हैं।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Research of a Vaccine for Hepatitis

404. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken the notice of a news item published in Times of India dated the 21st January, 1976 about a research of a vaccine against the most virulent form of hepatitis (Jaundice) by some Virologist of India;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether the said vaccine has been tested on human beings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) the vaccine is still in experimental stage. It has been tried on experimental animals and the results so far have been encouraging.

(c) No.

Appraisal of Situation in Indian Sub-Continent

405 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether India took any initiative to apprise Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh about the situation presently obtaining in Indian Sub-continent?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The Government of India remains in close touch with the neighbouring countries and keeps them apprised of India's views and policies regarding the situation in the sub-continent through normal diplomatic channels and exchange of visits.

Bodies Recovered from Chasmala Colliery

406 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI R R SINGH DEO:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bodies recovered up-to date from the Chasmala colliery; and

(b) whether all the central trade unions organisations attached to that colliery have been allowed to appear before the Inquiry Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) Total number of bodies recovered upto 1500 Hrs. on 8-3-1976 is 362.

(b) All the parties including Unions who wanted to appear before the Court of Inquiry have been allowed to appear.

Collection of Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess in Goa

407. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

	Rs.
(a) 1972-73	26,13,300*
1973-74	23,99,000*
1974-75	15,24,000*
*as per reconciled figures.	

		Administration	Welfare	Total
(b)	1972-73	83,897 00	13,05,817 00	13,89,713 00
	1973-74	76,524 00	18,14,426 00	18 90 950 00
	1974-75	1,57,252 00	15,84,306 00	17,41 558 00

(c) The expenditure was incurred on the welfare schemes under the following Heads—

- (i) Health.
- (ii) Housing.
- (iii) Water supply.
- (iv) Recreation.
- (v) Education

Covering of River Loading Points for Ore under Mines Act

408. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are seized of the demand that river loading

(a) the quantum of iron ore mines labour welfare cess collected in the Union Territory of Goa in each of the last three years;

(b) the amount from the above collection spent in Goa during each of the last three years on administration and welfare; and

(c) the exact nature of disbursement under welfare categorized?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA):

points for ore, may be covered under the Mines Act, 1952; and

(b) the action proposed by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) No such representation has been received during the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

Afro-Asian Meet on Sea Laws

409. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the five-day meeting of the 33 Afro-Asian countries took place

in Delhi recently in order to discuss sea laws;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the main conclusions of this meeting?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sub-Committee on the Law of the Sea of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee met in New Delhi from February 2 to 6, 1976. The meeting, which was attended by the representatives of 33 Governments of Asia and Africa, exchanged views on the Single Negotiating Texts prepared by the Chairman of the Three Main Committees of the Law of the Sea Conference. These Texts will be the basis of further negotiation at the forthcoming session of the Law of the Sea Conference to be held in New York from March 15 to May 7, 1976.

(c) With respect to the issues relating to the exploitation of the international seabed area, the Asian-African States generally supported the views embodied in the Single Negotiating Text. It was emphasised that the resources of the international seabed area being the common heritage of mankind, their exploitation should be under the effective control of the proposed International Seabed Authority, whether the exploitation was conducted directly by the Authority or through contractors or participants in joint ventures. It was also felt that the

economic implications of international seabed production should be further studied.

On the other questions of the law of the sea, the meeting supported the view that the territorial sea of a State should extend up to 12 miles, and that each coastal State should be entitled to establish an economic zone of 200 miles measured from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. While matters relating to the marine scientific research and control of pollution were raised, these could not be discussed in detail for want of time.

Implementation of Apprenticeship Act

410. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Apprenticeship Act has been implemented all over the States and Union Territories satisfactorily and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether Government have been taking steps to make absorption of these apprentices obligatory on the part of industries and trades concerned; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes. A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE APPRENTICES ACT, 1961

Consolidated statement of the engagement of apprentices

Position as on 28-2-1976

S. No.	Name of the State/Region	Seats located	Seats utilized
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,143	4,257
2	Assam	945	677
3	Bihar	5,300	4,941
4	Chandigarh	195	217
5	Delhi	3,500	3,525
6	Goa	283	191
7	Gujarat	6,050	5,862
8	Haryana	3,000	2,924
9	Himachal Pradesh	421	421
10	J & K.	387	283
11	Karnataka	4,932	4,081
12	Kerala	4,021	3,700
13	Madhya Pradesh	2,155	2,314
14	Maharashtra	12,406	14,409
15	Orissa	1,724	1,483
16	Pandicherry	266	279
17	Punjab	2,104	2,104
18	Rajasthan	2,000	1,241
19	Tamil Nadu	7,341	7,463
20	Uttar Pradesh	10,231	9,643
21	West Bengal	10,328	10,326
22	Meghalaya	146	34
23	Tripura	106	38
Total State Private Sector Establishments		81,984	80,413

S. No.	Name of the State/Region	Seats located	Seats utilised
1	Eastern Region	13,941	12,509
2	Northern Region	9,749	9,727
3	Southern Region	13,370	10,353
4	Western Region	10,474	8,182
Total Central Sector Establishments		47,534	40,831
Grand Total of State/Private/Central/ Sector Establishment		1,29,518	1,21,244

Findings of Judicial Commission on Chasnala Colliery Accident

411. SHRI K. M. "MADHUKAR": Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the judicial Commission of Inquiry appointed to probe into the cause of disaster at Chasnala Colliery has completed its work; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and if not, by when it is expected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a). No, Sir.

(b) The Court is expected to submit its report to the Government as expeditiously as possible.

State-Wise Break-up of Bonded Labour

412. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the State-wise break-up of the bonded labour in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Since no comprehensive all India survey was undertaken on the subject, State-wise data are not available.

Help to Private Medical Colleges

413. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the private medical colleges in the country financially not sound, are compelled to collect high capitation fee from students and their parents; and

(b) whether Government have any plans to help these institutions financially?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes, some of the privately managed medical colleges charge capitation fee/donation from students.

(b) No Government have no scheme to help these institutions financially.

Capacity Utilisation of Durgapur, Rourkela, Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants

414. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of utilisation of capacity of steel plants in Durgapur, Rourkela, Bhilai and Bokaro; and

(b) the reasons for non-utilisation of full capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The utilisation of annual capacity, in terms of saleable steel during the period, April, 1975 to February, 1976 at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants was as under:—

Bhilai Steel Plant	92.4%
Rourkela Steel Plant	83.3%
Durgapur Steel Plant	58.4%

The full construction/erection of all the units of the first stage of 1.7 million ingot tonnes of Bokaro Steel Plant is still to be completed.

(b) The lower utilization of capacity at the Steel Plants in the past has been mainly due to shortage of power, inadequate availability of coal, disturbed industrial relations, unsatisfactory working of coke ovens and inadequate maintenance. The capacity utilisation in these plants has shown a graded and substantial improvement over the corresponding figures for last two years which were 85.6 per cent and 86.1 per cent for Bhilai, 60.0 per cent and 66.3 per cent for Rourkela and 30.0 per cent and 42.0 per cent for Durgapur. The momentum built up is likely to bring about further improvement during 1976-77.

Completion of Kali Bridge

415 SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to complete the Kali Bridge work and the work of laying two lanes on National Highway No. 17 in Karnataka; and

(b) whether Government are aware that the traffic on this highway in Karnataka is rapidly increasing and several accidents take place there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The National Highway works in Karnataka, including Kali Bridge Works, are being executed by the Government of Karnataka. Progress on the Kali Bridge had slowed down because of scarcity of cement and steel and due to the hard strata met with during sinking of wells. Adequate supply of raw materials has now been arranged. In order to overcome the problem of sinking of well foundations pneumatic sinking has been resorted to. The officials of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Roads Wing) continue visiting the site frequently and holding meetings with the State PWD officials to sort out outstanding problems for expediting progress of the work. The Contractors have been asked by the State authorities to put in more efforts to complete the bridge as early as possible.

The length of N. H. 17 lying within Karnataka is 280 Kms out of which about 142 Kms. are double lane (18 ft. to 22 ft.) and the remaining length of 138 Kms. is single lane. On account of financial stringency, it has not been possible to take up double-laning of the single lane sections of N. H. 17 in Karnataka. This will be considered according to requirements of traffic as and when funds become available for the purpose.

(b) The Government of India is aware that traffic on N. H. 17 in Karnataka is generally increasing from year to year. As regards accidents, no report in the matter has been received from the State Government so far.

Steps to Encourage Ayurvedic and Unani System of Treatment in Rural Areas of the Country

416. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether people in rural areas prefer and are habituated to the Ayurvedic and Unani system of treatment; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to encourage Ayurvedic and Unani system of treatment in the rural side of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a). Ayurveda and Unani systems continue to retain their validity and popularity amongst the masses in the rural areas.

(b) More dispensaries are being opened by State Governments to provide treatment in the Indian Systems of Medicine in the rural areas subject to the financial resources.

Population Growth Rate

417. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any State or Union Territory in the country whose population growth rate in the last two decades since the adoption of family planning scheme is continuously the highest in the country;

(b) if so, the name of the State or Union Territory;

(c) whether the causes have been analysed; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The growth

rate in population was the highest in Tripura among the States and Chandigarh among the Union Territories over the last two decades.

(c) and (d). No specific study has been undertaken on the causes of rapid population growth in Tripura and Chandigarh. The high growth rate in Tripura might be partly due to migration from the former East Pakistan Territory. The high growth rate in respect of Chandigarh is mainly due to immigration into this common capital city of two States viz., Punjab and Haryana.

Diplomatic Relations with Countries in Africa

418. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any countries in the African continent with which our country has no diplomatic relations; and

(b) if so, their names and the reasons for not having diplomatic relations therewith?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Government of India have established diplomatic relations with most of the countries on the African continent. We have yet to establish formal diplomatic relations through a Resident/concurrently accredited Ambassador with the following countries:—

1. Angola
2. Cape Verde
3. Central African Republic
4. Comores
5. Sao Tome and Principe

The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

Recognition to MPLA Government in Angola

419. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reaction of countries in Asia and Africa after India accorded recognition to the MPLA Government in Angola; and

(b) whether Government are considering giving some economic or technical aid to Angola and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a). The countries of Asia and Africa have generally welcomed India's recognition of the Government of Angola. Since the recognition by India, Angola became a member of OAU and the MPLA Government has been recognised by many more African and Asian States.

(b) Yes, Sir, The Government of India is in touch with the Government of Angola regarding economic and technical co-operation between the two countries.

Indo-Sri Lanka Collaboration on Shipping

420. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made agreements with Sri Lanka for collaboration in the field of shipping; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). While there is no formal shipping agreement with Sri Lanka as

such, at the recently held meeting of the Indo-Sri Lanka Joint Commission for Economic Trade and Technical Co-operation, both sides agreed to continue co-operation in the field of shipping for their mutual benefit.

Rehabilitation of Indians Deported by Sri Lanka

421. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lanka Government have decided to deport 40,000 Indians under the Sirimavo-Shastri Pact; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made to rehabilitate these people here?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a). Under the 1964 and 1974 Agreements between India and Sri Lanka, a total of 600,000 persons of Indian origin, together with their natural increase, are to be repatriated to India in stages. The repatriation takes place only after such persons have been registered as Indian citizens and after they have received all their dues from the authorities concerned. Some of them continue to stay in Sri Lanka even after the formalities have been completed. The Government of Sri Lanka would like to repatriate such persons expeditiously. Their exact number is not known.

(b) The several schemes for the rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka are being administered by the Ministry of Rehabilitation. They include provision of business, agricultural, housing and educational loans and grants as well as employment opportunities.

Social Workers in the Hospitals of Delhi/New Delhi

422. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of professional social workers at present working in each Government hospital in Delhi/New Delhi separately;

(b) whether the existing number of professional social workers is considered sufficient in view of the over-crowding of hospitals by the patients of various types;

(c) the average length of service put in by the social workers and the mode of their promotion;

(d) steps Government propose to take in order to improve the conditions of the Medical Social Welfare

Departments in Government hospitals; and

(e) what are the monetary resources on which the Medical Social Welfare Departments mainly depend for the help of the poor and the destitute patients?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) It varies from 17 days to 19 years and there are no promotional avenues.

(d) There is no proposal under consideration at present.

(e) Donations from the public and contributions made by the Hospital Welfare Societies etc.

STATEMENT

The number of medical social workers at present working in different Government hospitals and whether the existing number of workers is sufficient is as under

	(a)	(b)
I. Central Government Hospitals		
1. C. G. H. S. Hospital, New Police Lines Delhi.	Nil	Nil
2. C.G.H.S. Hospital, Old Police Lines, Delhi.	Nil	Nil
3. Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.	5	No
4. Kasturba Niketan Hospital, New Delhi.	Nil	Nil
5. Willingdon Hospital & Nursing Home, New Delhi.	2	No
II. Delhi Administration	The information is being collected.	
III. Railways	Nil	Nil
IV. Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	5	Yes
V. New Delhi Municipal Committee.	Nil	Nil
VI. Statutory Bodies.		
1. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	9	Yes
2. ESIC Hospital, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.	The information is being collected.	
3. Kalawati Sarsen Children's Hospital, New Delhi.	2	No
4. Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital, New Delhi.	5	Yes
5. Dr. Rajinder Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Services, New Delhi.	1	No
VII. Delhi University		
Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi University, Delhi.	Nil	Nil

1976-77 Outlay for Cochin Shipyard

423. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister laid keel of the first ship to be built at Cochin Shipyard;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the amount earmarked in the 1976-77 annual plan outlay for the Cochin Shipyard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) First ship of Cochin Shipyard being built for Shipping Corporation of India is Panamax type Bulk Carrier of Capacity 75,000 DWT 42,140 GRT for delivery in June 1978. It will be the biggest ship to be built in India so far.

(c) Rs. 22 crores.

Expansion of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants

424. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants will be expanded to raise their joint capacity to 17 million tonnes per annum;

(b) whether a new unit to produce sheet steel is proposed to be set up with Soviet collaboration; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The feasibility of these expansions is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Presumably the reference is to the plate mill which is planned

to be installed as a part of the expansion programme of Bhilai Steel Plant to 4 million tonnes. This mill is expected to produce 950,000 tonnes of light and heavy plates per annum.

National Highway No. 6

425. SHRI KUMAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on National Highway No. 6 (missing link from Keonjhar to Palla) has come to a standstill; and

(b) by which time this missing link will be through for traffic?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The works on this missing link are in various stages of progress. The direct permanent route of the National Highway in the missing link portion will be available for traffic on completion of all these works which could be expected in the early part of the Sixth Plan period depending on availability of funds. At present, however, the National Highway traffic at the missing link moves along the State road via Telkoj which though is also a low-grade section with moorum topping.

बोनस का भुगतान करने के लिए लेखा-परीक्षा

426. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या भव्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह कानून बनाने के बाद कि बोनस केवल मुनाफ़ा होने पर ही मिलेगा सरकार ने ऐसा कोई तरीका निकाला है जिससे प्राइवेट कम्पनियों और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के लेखों की जांच ईमानदार अधिकारी करें और कामगर उस हिसाब-किताब का सत्यापन करें, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

अब मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बाल गोबिन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख) निजी क्षेत्र की तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र की कंपनियों में ग्रहता प्राप्त लेखा-परीक्षकों द्वारा लेखों की लेखा-परीक्षा के लिए सांविधिक उपबन्ध पहले से ही विद्यमान हैं। बोनम भुगतान अधिनियम, 1965 की धारा 23 में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह व्यवस्था है कि जहाँ किसी बोनम संबंधी विवाद में निबटने वाला प्राधिकारी सन्तुष्ट हो कि कारपोरेशन या कंपनी के तुलन पत्र या लाभ और हानि लेखों में समाविष्ट विवरण और व्यौरे सही नहीं है तो वह ऐसे विवरणों और व्यौरों की सत्यता का पता लगाने के लिए ऐसी कार्यवाही कर सकता है, जिससे कि वह आवश्यक समझे।

मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन कारपोरेशन

427. श्री अलखनंद डागा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन कारपोरेशन की स्थापना अक्टूबर, 1972 में हुई थी,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है तथा उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं

जहाँ विभिन्न प्रकार के खनिजों का पता लगाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया है, और

(ग) मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन कारपोरेशन ने राजस्थान के किन-किन भागों में अब तक सर्वेक्षण किया है तथा उसकी क्या उपलब्धियाँ हैं?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हा।

(ख) निगम द्वारा मार्च, 1975 तक पूँजी व राजस्व खातों में किया गया कुल व्यय 874 लाख रुपये है। निगम द्वारा आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, जम्मू और काश्मीर, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में खनिजों का पता लगाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया है।

(ग) निगम ने खेनडी ताम्र पट्टी के ढालामाला खण्ड, बामवाडा ग्रेफाइट पट्टी के नासाकोटा-केमरपुरा खण्डों में पुरवनेरा बहुधातु पट्टी के मानपुरा खड, जावर मौसा-जस्ता पट्टी के पाड़ुना खण्ड और राजपुरा दगीबा पट्टी में सर्वेक्षण कार्य किया है। ढोलापाला खण्ड में लगभग 15 लाख टन, ताम्र अयस्क पट्टी, नासाकोटा-केमरपुरा खण्ड में 13 लाख टन ग्रेफाइट तथा पाड़ुना उत्तरी खण्ड में लगभग 15 लाख टन मौसा-जस्ता अयस्क की पुष्टि की गई है। उसने राजस्थान राज्य औद्योगिक तथा खनिज विकास निगम के लिए माडोकीपाला क्षेत्र के बाहिला खण्ड में फ्लूराइट के लिए, गहून खोज कार्य हिन्दुस्तान कॉपर लि० के लिए खेतडी और कोलीहान में समन्वयी हीरक ड्रिलिंग कार्य भी किया है तथा जावर पट्टी की बलारिया खानों में हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० के लिए एक खान का निर्माण कार्य किया है।

Price Structure Revision of Copper

428. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are considering a revision of price structure of indigenous copper; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

G.S.I. Search for Platinum in Karnataka

429. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India is searching for platinum and palladium group of elements in Karnataka;

(b) if so, broad outlines of the findings; and

(c) whether the Geological Survey of India has since submitted its report to Government on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) In course of chromite investigation in ultramafic rocks in Shindhu-

valli area of Mysore district Karnataka since 1971, Geological Survey of India has found platinum ranging from 0.3 to 4.00 p.p.m. and traces of other associated metals. Palladium has not been detected in chromite samples. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has been associated with the analysis of the samples. The investigation is being continued in the field season of 1975-76.

(c) No, Sir. A report can only be finalised on receipt of the analytical results.

Vacancies in Posts of Medical Officers in the Hospitals of Andaman and Nicobar

430. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state—

(a) whether the vacancies in the posts of medical officers, surgical specialists and medical specialists are continuing lying for years together in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the specific reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to fill up these vacancies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is attached.

STATEMENT

- (a) Whether the vacancies in the posts of Medical Officers, Surgical Specialists and Medical Specialists are continuing lying for years together in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (a) The vacancies are for the period noted against each
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Junior Ophthalmologist | Since 6-10-1972 |
| (2) Junior Radiologist | 27-3-1971] |
| (3) Junior Anaesthetist | 10-6-1975] |
| (4) Medical Specialist | May, 1970]
to
December, 1975 |
| (5) Surgical Specialist (Two Posts) | December 1972 to 9-10-1973 |
| | December 1972 to 3-9-1975 |
- (b) If so the Specific reasons thereof, and
- (b) Eligible Central Health Service Officers Could not be located for transfer to the first three posts Direct recruitment through Union public Service Commission did not also evoke encouraging response The Union public Service Commission who were entrusted recruitment to the post of Medical Specialist could recommend in March, 1972 only one candidate for the two posts of Medical Specialists one each in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation, Mahendragarh The candidate joined in the Coal Mines Another requisition was sent to the Union Public Service Commission on 9-10-1972 but the commission intimated on 5-7-1973 that they had no names to recommend, and suggested to send another requisition after six months On the basis of the re-advertisement, the Commission recommended a candidate in August, 1974 of the general communities After obtaining orders of the Cabinet Secretariat for deservation of the reserved post, the candidate was offered the post in December, 1974 He, however, joined the post on 15-12-1975
- The nominee of the Union Public Service Commission for the post of Surgical Specialist did not join The two posts of Surgical Specialists, have again been advertised through the Commission
- (c) The steps Government have taken to fill up these vacancies?
- (c) For the posts of Junior Ophthalmologist and Junior Radiologists, the services of A.M.C. Officers on deputation have been secured after long negotiation with the Ministry of Defence Orders of their release have been issued and they are likely to join shortly

The post of Junior Anaesthetist was offered to a bonded candidate who has not joined so far

The post of Medical Specialist has been filled on 15-12-1975 on a regular basis while the two posts of Surgical Specialists were filled on *ad hoc* basis respectively with effect from 10-10-1973 and 4-9-1975 and recruitment is also being conducted by the Union Public Service Commission

Progress of Developmental Works of Bhadrath Head Post Office, Orissa

431. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the developmental works proposed to the Bhadrath Head Post Office, Orissa are since held up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the specific time by which these developmental works will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) to (c). There is already a departmental building for the Head Office at Bhadrak and special repairs to this building have recently been carried out and completed. A case for the extension to this building was pending due to the ban on construction of non-functional buildings and on account of paucity of funds. The Postmaster-General, Orissa has, however, been instructed to carry out the extension to the building as quickly as possible.

Shipping Development Fund Committee

432. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to cut down the level of assistance to shipping companies from the Shipping Development Fund Committee;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the impact thereof on acquiring of more tonnage by Indian shipping lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) No decision to that effect has been taken yet.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Bokaro Steel Plant

433. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether the Bokaro Steel Plant will reach the 1.70 million tonne capacity in 1976?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): The construction of the 1.70 million tonne stage is expected to be completed during 1976-77. Full production is, however, not likely to be achieved during that year. The anticipated production in 1976-77 is 0.90 million tonnes of ingots, or, 0.72 million tonnes of saleable steel.

Doubling the Output of Cross-Bar Lines

434. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have decided to double the output of cross-bar lines;

(b) whether only indigenous technology will be utilised; and

(c) if so, whether the defects in the system that have recently surfaced have been overcome?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) A proposal for increasing the output of crossbar lines at Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore is under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Five major categories of defects, namely, corrosion, contact failure, component failure, circuit deficiencies and loss of mechanical adjustment were identified. Out of these, the first four have been overcome. Satisfactory progress has been made towards the rectification of the loss of mechanical adjustment. There were some other

problems, such as high call failure rate, increased maintenance efforts, high costs, etc. Improvements in all these areas have also been effected.

Appointment of Fertilizer Distributors

435. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chairman of Hindustan Steel Limited received a representation from Members of Parliament through Deputy Minister of Steel and Mines in July, 1973 regarding undue postponement of cases of educated unemployed for appointment as fertilizers distributors and mismanagement in Fertilizers and Chemicals Division; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Hindustan Steel Limited has reported that a communication from some Members of Parliament had been received by them in 1973 regarding the appointment of a particular firm stated to consist of unemployed graduates as a distributor for the fertilizers produced by Hindustan Steel Limited.

(b) The firm in question was not found suitable for appointment as a wholesale dealer by Hindustan Steel Limited. This is a matter to be decided entirely by Hindustan Steel Limited in accordance with their policy and requirements.

Disbursement of Compensation to Indians Repatriated from Uganda

436. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in regard to disbursement of compensation to former Uganda resident Indians;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the number of claimants and the amount disbursed by the end of February, 1976 if any?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The amount received from the Uganda Government is being transferred to the account of the Uganda Compensation Settlement Officer, Bombay. The Uganda Compensation Settlement Office was opened on the 16th February, 1976. The procedure for disbursement has also been determined and, through a press note, Indian national claimants have been advised to contact this Office. The Settlement Officer will check the identity of the applicants and thereafter the process of disbursement will be started.

Marketing of H.S.L. Fertilizers

437. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Hindustan Steel Limited (Fertilizers and Chemicals Division) has formulated schemes for implementation of 20-point Economic Programme, by giving preference to educated unemployed for rehabilitation in fertilizers marketing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): No, Sir. Hindustan Steel Limited only appoints wholesalers and this is done on the basis of their financial standing, experience etc. and therefore any question of giving preference to educated unemployed does not arise.

Review of abolition of Bonded Labour

438. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the progress made in regard to implementation of abolition of

bonded labour in various States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, what are the main findings of the review;

(c) further action proposed for abolition and rehabilitation of bonded labour;

(d) whether any survey of bonded labour is proposed to be undertaken by the Labour Bureau to assess the magnitude and nature of the problems in various States to facilitate suitable action; and

(e) if so, the features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A statement is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-10417/76.]

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Demand of Indian Federation of Working Journalists for interim relief

439. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Federation of Working Journalists have pleaded to the Wage Board to consider the demand for interim relief at 33 per cent of basic wages;

(b) if so, whether Government have directed the Wage Board to consider the issue of grant of interim relief;

(c) whether any time limit has been indicated to decide about interim relief, and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Demands for grant of interim relief have been received from various organisations.

(b) Government have requested the Wage Board to furnish its views in the matter.

(c) and (d). No time limit has been fixed but the Board has been requested to give its views as early as possible.

Hospital ship for the medicare of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

440. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to revive the proposal for a hospital ship for the medicare of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Arrears of Employees' Provident Fund

441. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Employees' Provident Fund arrears as on 1st March, 1976; and

(b) the steps taken to realise the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) Information regarding arrears of provident fund as on 1-3-1976 is not available. However, as on 31-12-1975, the arrears of provident fund contributions were Rs. 2033.97 lakhs.

(b) Prosecutions are launched, revenue recovery proceedings are initiated and penal damages are levied on the defaulting employers in accordance with the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds & Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. During 1973-74, 5164 prosecutions were launched and 3794

convictions were secured. The corresponding figures for the year 1974-75 are 4011 and 4233 respectively. Besides, recovery proceedings were initiated in 3052 and 2885 cases decided during 1973-74 and 1974-75 respectively.

Issue of permits under National Permit Scheme

442. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many permits have been issued under the national permit scheme for road transport and how many more are proposed to be issued for quick and smooth flow of goods;

(b) whether any quota has been fixed for each State for issue of the permit; if so, whether it has been fixed on the number of trucks operating in each State or on an ad hoc basis; and

- (i) States and Union Territories with a goods vehicle population of 5000 and above (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Haryana, Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu.

250 each
(Total: 4,500)

- (ii) States with a goods vehicle population between 1000 and 4999 (Himachal Pradesh and Tripura)

200 each
(Total: 400)

- (iii) States/Union Territories with a goods vehicle population of less than 1000 (Nagaland, Chandigarh, Manipur, Pondicherry, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim)

50 each
(Total: 400)

Grand Total: 5,300

(c) At the Chief Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi on the 5th and 6th March, 1976, it was agreed, in principle, that a Committee of some Chief Ministers and the Central Ministers concerned be constituted to go into the problem of substitution of octroi by other tax(es) or streamlining the procedure for the collection of this levy at a single point in the "originating" State. However, the composite fee payable to each State chosen for operation under the National Permit Scheme, in lieu of road tax and pass-

(c) whether composite levy of Octroi at one starting point only is proposed to be charged from such transporters to eliminate avoidable delay and corruption at check posts at every State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) The National Permit Scheme envisages the grant of a total of 5,300 national permits throughout the country. Out of this 364 permits have been issued upto 29-2-76 in three States (namely, Bihar, Haryana and West Bengal). The balance of 4,936 permits are yet to be issued.

(b) The quota of national permits has been fixed on the following basis and having regard to the latest available information about the number of goods vehicles in the various States and Union Territories:

enger tax, would be collected by the designated authority in the "Home" State, on behalf of the other States.

Take over of an Assam Road as National Highway

443. SHRI BISWANARYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for taking over the North Lakhimpur

to Kamalabari Road in Assam as the National Highway; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of Assam included the North Lakhimpur-Kamalabari Road in the proposals submitted by them for making new additions to the existing National Highway System in the 5th Five Year Plan. However, due to current financial stringency, the Government of India are unable to consider taking over as National Highway and road, including the road in question.

12.00 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DRUGS AND COSMETICS (2ND AMDT.) RULES, 1976

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Second Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GSR 245 in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1976, under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. [Placed in Library See No LT-10405/76]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA). I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:—

- (i) The Indian Telegraph (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1975 published in Notification No. GSR. 62 in Gazette of

India dated the 10th January, 1976.

- (ii) The Indian Telegraph (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1975 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 63 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1976.
- (iii) The Indian Telegraph (First Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 178 in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1976.
- (iv) The Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 224 in Gazette of India dated the 14th February 1976.
- (v) The Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 250 in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1976.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) and (ii) of item (1) above [Place in Library See No LT-10406/76]

STATEMENTS re ACTION ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY THE MINISTERS

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) On behalf of Shri B Shankranand, I beg to lay on the Table the following eight statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Fifth Lok Sabha.—

- (i) Statement No XXXII—Fourth Session, 1972.
- (ii) Statement No. XX—Eighth Session, 1973.
- (iii) Statement No. XVII—Ninth session, 1973.
- (iv) Statement No. XXI—Tenth Session, 1974.

(v) Statement No. XIV—Eleventh Session, 1974.

(vi) Statement No. XIII—Twelfth Session, 1974.

(vii) Statement No. XVII—Thirteenth Session, 1975.

(viii) Statement No. I—Fifteenth Session, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10407/76.]

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN ZINC LTD., UDAIPUR FOR 1974-75

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur (Rajasthan) for the year, 1974-75.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur (Rajasthan) for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-408/76.]

LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND (AMDT.) RULES, 1975 EMPLOYEES' FAMILY PENSION (AMDT.) SCHEME, 1976, ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL BOARD FOR WORKERS EDUCATION FOR 1974-75 & NOTIFICATIONS.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 255 in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1976, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour

Welfare Fund Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10409/76].

(2) A copy of the Employees' Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 182 in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1976, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10410/76].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education for the year 1974-75. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10411/76].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961:—

(i) The Apprenticeship (Second Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 38(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd January, 1976.

(ii) The Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 125 in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10412/76].

12.01 hrs.

FF

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SUPPORT PRICES OF VITAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (MARMAGOA): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement:

"Need for urgent and widespread purchases by Government to support prices of vital agricultural commodities."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a statement has been circulated by me already. Though the basic points remain the same, there is some slight modification in the statement which I am reading. I would, therefore, seek your permission to make those changes.

Prices of agricultural commodities have shown a fall over the last one year or so and prevailing prices are generally lower than those at the corresponding time last year. Government is fully conscious of the need to prevent an undue decline in prices of agricultural commodities. As hon. Members are aware, Government is already following a policy of giving price support to major foodgrains and important commercial crops. In the case of foodgrains, procurement prices are fixed which operate as support prices. Further, for cotton and jute minimum support prices and for sugarcane, minimum prices payable by sugar factories to cane growers are fixed. These prices are determined on the advice of the Agricultural Prices Commission.

Consequent on very encouraging kharif prospects and the anticipated decline in prices, the Government of India particularly alerted the State Governments in early October, 1975 asking them to make adequate arrangements for making support purchases, wherever and whenever necessary. Extensive purchases of foodgrains are accordingly being made by the Food Corporation of India, the State Governments and other public agencies to ensure that the market prices of foodgrains do not go below the level of procurement prices. As a result of purchase operations, the procurement target of 46 million tonnes fixed for rice for 1975-76 season has already been exceeded. More purchases are being made. There is no restriction on the

movement of coarse grains and, as a support measure, a quantity of 2.5 lakh tonnes has been purchased at procurement prices. For wheat a quantity of over 4 million tonnes has been procured during 1975-76 marketing season. Despite the recent fall, the prevailing prices of foodgrains of fair average quality are generally above the procurement prices fixed by the Government.

In case of sugarcane, the prices actually paid by sugar factories to cane growers are always higher than the minimum prices.

Since the market prices of kapas are ruling above the support level, the question of undertaking prices support operations by the Cotton Corporation does not arise. However, the Cotton Corporation of India is at present making purchases of cotton at market prices on behalf of National Textile Corporation for meeting part of their requirements. Besides, purchases of cotton are being undertaken by the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation under their monopoly procurement scheme.

In the case of jute, current prices are above the statutory minimum prices. However, price support operations were considered necessary during the peak marketing period in October-November 1975 when market prices in some primary markets hovered around the minimum prices. Up to 27th February, 1976 the Jute Corporation of India had purchased a quantity of 5.81 lakh bales of raw jute. Bulk of the purchases have been made under price support operations.

The price position of the entire range of oilseeds and oils is under continual review of the Government. The Government of Gujarat have announced market purchase of groundnut-in-shell, through the co-operative agencies at Rs 150 per quintal. Government of India is also considering further steps for checking the fall in prices of groundnut and other oilseeds and, as a result, the oil prices have picked up.

With a view to checking undue fall in the prices of potatoes, the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation has been entrusted with the responsibility of purchasing and exporting about 30,000 tonnes of exportable varieties of potatoes from the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.P. The Food Corporation of India has also been asked to undertake commercial purchases of potatoes.

Hon. Members would recall that there had been a steep rise in prices of agricultural commodities during the inflationary period of 1972-74. The recent fall in prices represents, to an extent, the process of normalisation of the price situation. Agricultural production plays a very vital role in the economic development of the country and Government is fully conscious of the need for stabilising the prices of major agricultural commodities. Whenever necessary credit policy followed by the Reserve Bank is adjusted to meet the requirements of the situation. Remunerative prices are being ensured to the producers to prevent an undue decline in the prices. The Government of India is keeping a close and constant watch on the price situation and prices of agricultural commodities. All possible measures will be taken to protect the interests of the producers.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sequeira. I think you should be brief. You should not take more than three minutes.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : I do not think it will be possible because as I speak you will realise that.

MR. SPEAKER: I know if you prepare yourself, you can make your points.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: I will make my points and I will take as much time as is necessary.

The first thing I would like to say is that the fact that this Government's attitude to agricultural prices is doing too little too late is borne out by the fact that even with reference to the call attention motion, the Govern-

ment has to modify the statement that is presented to the Members one hour earlier, by making a different statement on the floor of the House.

If you read the statement, you will come to the conclusion that everything is well with the agricultural prices in the country. But all of us know that the position is quite different. And if you go through the Economic Survey itself, you will find that with reference to wheat, Government itself admit that the purchase price, the procurement price is acting as a support price in many cases and yet, inspite of this, the procurement in the kharif season has been less than the target fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission.

Again, with reference to rice, Government admit that in many parts of the country, procurement has assumed the character of a support operation. And, yet, the Agricultural Prices Commission's target of 5.3 million tonnes has been scaled down to 4.6 million.

It is no secret to anybody in this country to-day that agricultural prices have been falling and in many cases they have been falling below the prices the Government say, should act as support prices. For example, in November, with the arrival of the early Kharif, rice fell by Rs. 40 to Rs. 120, wheat by Rs. 45 to Rs. 150. In Karnataka hybrid maize in the end of November fell by Rs. 80 to between Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 while the cost of production determined by the Agricultural Department in Karnataka is Rs. 100. Mr. Shinde himself on the 23rd of November, in Bangalore, gave an assurance that the Government was prepared to buy the entire quantity that was available, at the prices fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission.

Against this, please look at our performance. Our kharif production this year is estimated at 70 million tonnes which is a record. It is also estimated that rice production has crossed 40.7 million tonnes, also another record. It was estimated that the marketable surplus will be 27 million tonnes. These are all government figures. Against

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

that the procurement has been a meagre 4.6 million tonnes upto February.

I read now a cutting from the Tribune of Chandigarh. I will read only half a paragraph. This is dated Bombay, February 27.

"Prices of rabi foodgrains and oil seeds including wheat, dal, gram and some other coarse grains have registered a sharp fall of 30-40 per cent at the wholesale level during the last few weeks."

The prices are still falling.

The agricultural prices wholesale index for foodgrains on the 24th of January was 323. On the 14th of February it was 316 and on the 21st of February, which is the latest figure available, it has come below 300—it has gone to 295.3. The rabi crop, as we all know, is due. Government's own estimate is that rabi this year will be between 43 and 44 million tonnes. I had asked in this Call Attention the need for urgent and widespread purchases of foodgrains. Against this Government talks about what it has done and it presents the view that everything is well. As I have demonstrated to you, this is absolutely incorrect. This is nothing more than misleading this House and this country. Therefore, I want to ask the Government, what it is doing—

1. To increase immediately the storage capacity that is available. According to the Chairman of the FCI, the present capacity is 8 million. He can increase the capacity to 10 million tonnes if he squeezes the stocks and he had given an assurance that private storage will be sought, if necessary, to increase the storage capacity.
2. Whether they will give us an assurance on the floor of this House that they will purchase whatever agricultural commodities are available in the market, whatever surplus is available in the coming rabi—

43 to 44 million tonnes, and they will also give us an assurance that they will stabilise the price level at least at the price level prevailing at this moment.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I have already submitted that Government would like to protect the interests of the producers of this country and that is why we announced the procurement prices and mass purchases are being made by the public sector agency—F.C.I. The hon. Member while putting some of the queries made a statement which is factually not correct. He even said, procurement for instance is not going on well. I can submit for the information of the hon. House, for the first time we are having not only prospects of record production, but we are likely to have a record procurement in the history of this country and procurement is still on. Kharif season goes on up to October end. We have come very close to 5 million tonnes and we still expect 7 to 10 lakh tonnes out of Kharif production. This was never the position in any year in the past during the last 25 years.

As far as rabi is concerned, we anticipate very good procurement prospects because the rabi crop is also good and all machinery is geared to see that the procurement operation is carried on everywhere. Procurement operation covers paddy which is 40 to 45 per cent of the total production. Wheat is also 25 to 30 per cent of the total production. Then with coarse grains—maize, jawar, bajra and wheat and rice almost cover 90 per cent of grains. Even in case of barley which is very small part of the total production, Government is thinking as to what could be done to see when ensuing barley arrival starts in the market how to support and help the farmer. Government of India's position is very clear in this. The agricultural economy plays a very important role in the economic development of this country and, therefore, the Government of India would like

to see that producers' interests are protected. All public sector agencies and others and State Governments are aware of this position and we will take necessary steps whenever needed.

Even about the storage, I must admit very frankly, because of the massive procurement operations carried on by us, the storage position is found to be inadequate. We are taking all steps necessary for this purpose. So far as grains of fair average quality is concerned, we propose to purchase the same and no grain would be rejected by Government of India and State Governments. We will see that in every nook and corner of the country these operations are carried on. About increasing the storage capacity etc we will see how this can be done because various technicians and technical experts have invented very modern and very easy techniques. We will see how schools and colleges could be utilised temporarily during vacation and procurement will not be allowed to suffer because of storage difficulties.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Regarding price stabilisation is the Government prepared to give an assurance?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It is covered in my reply.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय भारत सरकार ने अब तक जितने आश्वासन दिये हैं—उनको देखते हुए यदि शिण्डे साहब मेरे प्रश्नों का स्पष्ट उत्तर दे दें तब मुझे तसल्ली होगी क्योंकि यहाँ तो केवल बोलने पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन है. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिये ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मेरा पहला सवाल यह है—हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार बतलाये उसके पास साइन्टिफिक तरीके पर खाद्य पदार्थों के भाव मुक़र्रर करने का कौन सा तरीका है? हिन्दुस्तान में जितने फ़ार्म आप चलाते हैं,

सब बाटे में जाते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—अब आपने मजदूरी बढ़ा दी, सिंचाई की दरें बढ़ गईं, बिजली की दरें बढ़ गईं, फ़र्टिलाइजर के भाव बढ़ गये, तब कौन सा साइन्टिफिक तरीका है, जिससे आप एग्रीकल्चर प्रोड्यूस का भाव मुक़र्रर करते हैं? मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि इस पार्लियामेंट की एक कमेटी होनी चाहिए—आप का एग्रीकल्चर प्रोड्यूस कमीशन जो भी रेट फिक्स करे यह कमेटी उसकी जांच करे—तब हम आप के भाव मन्ज़ूर कर सकते हैं वरना हम आप के द्वारा मुक़र्रर किये हुए भावों को नहीं मानते ।

दूसरी बात—आप के पास कितनी दौलत है कितना पैसा आपके खज़ाने में है जिससे आप सब प्रोक्योर कर लेंगे । आप ने पहले घोषा दिया—आपने कहा था रॉन्काटन खरीदने के लिये 300 करोड़ रुपया दिया जायेगा लेकिन 10 करोड़ भी नहीं दिया । इस लिये आप अपनी जुबान से कोई आश्वासन मत दीजिये ।

तीसरी बात—फ़ूड कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया की जो मशीनरी है—क्वालिटी के आधार पर यह खराब क्वालिटी है यह अच्छी क्वालिटी नहीं है—इन सब के लिये कितनी मशीनरी बढ़ा दी है? कितना भनाज इस दफा हुआ है कितनी आप के पास दौलत है और इसके लिये कितनी मशीनरी आप ने बढ़ा दी है ।

मेरे पीछे ये उत्तर प्रदेश वाले बैठे हैं—कह रहें थे आज वहाँ कोई आलू खरीदने वाला नहीं है बाज़ार की हालत खराब है—लेकिन आप कहते हैं—आलू-पासिबिल-एफ़र्ट्स-बुड-बी-डन ।

श्री शम्भू दास (सैवपुर) : 1 रुपये का पाँच किस्से बिक रहा है ।

श्री मूलचंद डागा : मैं कार्तकारों के हित में आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ—फ़ूड कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया ने कितनी मशीनरी बढ़ा दी है, कितना रुपया आप ने उनको दिया है और क्वालिटी के मामले में उनका क्या निर्णय है ?

जो भी फ़ूड आप खरीदना चाहते हैं—क्या डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर जो सोशल वर्कर्स हैं, चाहे कांग्रेस के काम करने वाले हों या दूसरी पार्टियों के हों, उनको इस काम में इन्वाल्व करेंगे, उनकी मार्फ़्त खरीदेंगे ताकि मिडिल-मैन को एलिमिनेट किया जा सके ? आप जब तक ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमें आप के आश्वासनों में कोई मन्तो नही होगा ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I would like to share the concern of the hon. Member as far as producers' interests are concerned. But, one has to understand and take a balanced view of the whole thing because there has been a fall of 24.2 per cent in the prices of cereals over the last one year. Between 1972-73 and 1975, there was a general rise of 89 per cent in the prices of cereals and when all the forces of inflation were getting out of control, the whole economy was getting distorted.

So, one has to visualise first of all the general back ground in which we are taking a view in regard to this matter.

श्री मूलचंद डागा : मैं ने स्पैनिफ़िक मवाल किया उसका आप स्पैसिफ़िक रिप्लाइं दिलाइये । यह जनरल रिप्लाइ है जो मंत्री जी दे रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझ पर छोड़िये । मैं देखूंगा ।

You should be brief.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Now, the first question that the hon.

Member has asked is this. What are the principles on the basis of which the agricultural commodity prices are determined. The hon. Member himself is aware and the House is also well aware of the fact that we have the Agricultural Prices Commission, a very well-established institution—one may or may not agree with the Commission's recommendations that is a different thing—which goes into the cost of production data and then takes a view in the matter. (Interruptions)

श्री मूलचंद डागा : हिन्दुस्तान की 75 परसेंट पॉपुलेशन के साथ खिलवाड़ होगी ।

MR. SPEAKER : You should hear him.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Even the cost of production data is made available to them. There are now units, as I mentioned earlier, in the country for collecting the index of the working class cost of living. Similarly we have now set up units all over the country and, with the help of the agricultural universities and other specialist economic organisations who collect the cost of data of the agricultural commodities, that data is computerised and made available to the A. P. C. On the basis of the data available to them and various broad considerations of the economy, they make their recommendations. Those reports are already available to the hon. Members. If they want any report, I am quite prepared to make that report available to them. Those reports are placed in the Library. Then the Government takes a decision on the basis of the recommendation of this commission. The other query raised by him is whether those are made available to carry on the procurement operations. He complained of inadequacy of funds. I can assure him and the House that as far as procurement operations are concerned, Government has given this general assurance to this country in regard to the procurement prices for these agricultural commodities

when the prices are announced; we are committed to this policy that we will be purchasing the foodgrains commodities in regard to which the procurement prices are announced. No lack of funds or inadequacy of funds would be allowed to come in the way; we are fully conscious of this matter; funds will not come in the way.

In regard to the other matter which the hon. Member raised namely that adequate fund for cotton is not available, I would say that there the difference was that it would be purchased at a higher price and not at the procurement price. The Reserve Bank did not agree with this proposition to make credits available for that. As far as purchase operations at procurement level and minimum support level are concerned, funds will not come in the way. I can give this general assurance to the country.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : This general assurance will not do.

कितना फंड अवैलएबल किया जायगा और
कितना माल पैदा हुआ है ?

MR. SPEAKER : Necessary funds will be available. He said it already.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : We are really a great country and we have adequate resources to meet any contingency. So, the hon. Members need not have any apprehension in their minds as far as the procurement operations are concerned.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would first of all like to question the statement made by the hon. Minister that the Agricultural Prices Commission takes into account the cost of production of the farmers. I do not think that that is correct. He says that there are available figures of cost of production and they go according to them. I would like to know where these reports on costs of production are and whether, in fact, he can say that the procurement price had any relation what so ever to the cost of production or they go by other considerations. I would

like you to please explain to us in full details the precise basis on which the A. P. C. fixes the prices. Have they ever set this out in their reports?

However, I am not going further into that. It is clear that that is not so. Then I find that Rs. 105/- is the procurement price of wheat for 1975-76. That is the declared price. In the statement that was read out from the market report for February, it seems that there had been a fall Rs. 100 in the price of wheat and, yet, it was well above the procurement price.

What kind of procurement price is this which even after a fall of over 100 within a matter of few week is still above the procurement price, and yet you say in many places the procurement price has become support price. Something is not proper. In fact, prices have fallen right down to even below procurement prices. I would like then to know what is your procurement machinery? Does the Food Corporation buy from the farmers? How many procurement places are there? Do they buy from district or taluka headquarters? How far do they expect the farmers to take their produce to be able to sell the same? In fact, in most cases the FCI must be buying from the traders. They do not buy from the farmers and the farmers in many parts of the country are Compelled to sell their produce to traders below the procurement price fixed by the Government. This is a well-known thing, and it is not fair to farmers.

I would like the hon. Minister to give information to this House of this simple nature as to what purchases have been made by the Food Corporation of India week after week during the Rabi harvesting season, what prices have been paid and what are the prevailing prices in different market centres. This will be interesting information for this House to have regularly during this season, though as I said before even that will not be a sufficient assurance that the farmers are not compelled to sell their produce below the procurement price. This is an investigation which you might like to make.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

Sir, the Minister said that the target fixed for the procurement of kharif crop and of rabi crop by the Agricultural Prices Commission was reduced by the Government. Now, they have decided to purchase more than what they had fixed but still they have not reached the target fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission. So, will the Minister say that they will go on purchasing irrespective of the target whatever quantities that are offered and at far more places than those from which the FCI is at present making purchases so that the prices do not go below the procurement prices anywhere in the country? This is the major assurance one would like to have.

During this period they have continued with their policy of importing foodgrains. Has it any effect on prices, making them go down yet further? Where was the necessity of continuing the imports during this period when the possibility of procuring far larger quantities than the target fixed were available? Why did you not purchase far more quantities within the country and thereby enabled the farmers in this country to obtain somewhat more remunerative prices, bearing in mind the high prices which the farmers had to pay for fertilisers and other inputs which they buy?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: As far as one of the important points raised by the hon. member is concerned, as to whether Government would give a broad assurance that in any part of the country procurement would be made by Government at the different centres at procurement prices, I can say very positively that we will take care that in co-operation with State Governments that all grain of fairly average quality offered by producers would be procured at procurement prices and no grain will now be rejected anywhere, if it is of fairly average quality. But occasions do arise, for instance, last year some

wheat was not sold earlier by farmers started arriving in the market when there were good prospects came in the market, some reports appeared that it was weeviled wheat. Naturally weeviled wheat will not be acceptable to consumers anywhere. These are exceptional cases. By and large, Government would take care to see that the interests of producers is protected and we will procure at market centres, because these operations are carried on in important mandies of the country so that farmers are not required to go to district or regional headquarters. These operations are carried on in natural mandis, and these would be carried on all over the country.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: How many procurement mandies are there in the country?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I have already mentioned in my mam statement that we have alerted State Governments that if in any centre, in any market, prices go below the procurement price level, either they should themselves step in or ask the Food Corporation of India to do so. We have fully geared the FCI machinery to undertake these operations, both the administrative machinery, staff and other necessary prerequisites.

The hon. member raised the question on what principles the prices are fixed. He is a very enlightened member with a lot of experience in administration also. He should go through the reports of the APC which I would commend for his reading. Naturally the cost of production data are one of the important criteria taken into consideration in determining prices. Naturally, we have to take economic factors into account. These are the principles on which APC makes its recommendations.

Then he asked. Suppose prices fall by Rs. 100 or Rs. 105 and Government do not think it fit to intervene, what will happen? These are exceptional cases of deficit States where prices had

shot up to Rs. 250 and Rs. 280 a quintal. Now these are distortions in the economy, and naturally as a result of a bumper crop now expected, the prices will come down to Rs. 120, Rs. 150, which are above the procurement prices of wheat in surplus areas. I do not think that should really cause undue concern to hon. members. One can have differences as to what should be the reasonable level of prices, honest differences. That is a different thing.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I linked it up with prices of inputs which still continue to be very high. I did not necessarily suggest that these distorted price rises should influence your decisions. But certainly the price rise of inputs has not still come down anywhere near the fall in prices of food-grains.

MR. SPEAKER: You need not explain it. He has followed it. Let us not make it a debate.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: No, there should be a dialogue.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Then the other point was whether import of foodgrains was having any adverse influence on prices in the local market, depressing prices. Broadly, I can say that these imports should not directly have an impact on prices because these are not thrown into the market. We are putting them in buffer. Honourable members will appreciate that the world food situation is so bad that a country like India cannot afford to take any risk and get into the clutches of some foreign Powers. Therefore, we are taking abundant precautions and whatever imports are made should not really directly affect local market trends. In fact, a large part of the procurement as well as imports are getting into the buffer stock. Also most of these imports are on account of previous commitments

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Deb.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: By and large, I assure the House, though I share their concern, that they should not really feel that Government are not taking adequate measures.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: One important point has been left out. We asked him to report to the Houses prices till date. What has he to say about that?

MR. SPEAKER: Leave something for Shri Deb also to ask.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: If any hon. Member wants any information, and if he tells me, I am prepared to pass on that information.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Let it be given to the House, not to any one personally.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Unless the Speaker so directs, how is it to be done?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): The hon. Minister says that the procurement price is the minimum support price for the agricultural commodities. In this respect, I cannot agree with the hon. Minister. In the eastern region, in Assam, Bihar, Eastern U.P. etc. inspite of the fact that procurement price for paddy was fixed at Rs. 75 per quintal, paddy was being sold at Rs. 50-60 per quintal which is much below the procurement price. This sort of thing could not support the small agriculturists. Have the government investigated or will they investigate whether the fixed procurement price is being paid to the agriculturists in all the states?

The hon. Minister says that the cost of production is also one of the factors to be considered when fixing the minimum price for any agricultural product. I say that it should be not only the cost of production of the agricultural commodity but also the general price of other things which the agriculturist has to buy for his day-to-day requirements. If the price level of agricultural products falls to a

—(Shri Dasaratha Deb)

much too low level in comparison to the price level of other things which he has to buy, how is the government going to ensure that the agriculturist does not meet with ruin? Take for instance the price of cotton. In 1974-75 the price of cotton was Rs. 200 per quintal; it has come down to Rs. 100 per quintal whereas the price of cloth remains as high as it was last year. How are you going to benefit the agriculturist by fixing a minimum price for cotton without reducing the price of cloth? Now, mustard seed was selling at Rs. 250 per quintal in 1973-74.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not go into too many details; one example is enough.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: I am saying that its price has now come down to Rs. 125/- per quintal. Two years before coconuts were selling at Rs. 1300 per thousand; now they sell at 500 per thousand. Potatoes are now selling at Rs. 25-30 per maund compared to Rs. 60 sometime ago. My question is this. What steps do the government propose to protect all the agriculturists who are producing these things?

Further, jute is an important crops in West Bengal, Tripura, Assam and Bihar, they account for almost half the total jute production in India. Jute is being sold at Rs. 35-50 per maund this year whereas the peasants are demanding Rs. 100 per quintal as the minimum price.

Here the report says that the Jute Corporation of India are operating in the market. I know how they are operating.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already taken 10 minutes. I gave you three or four minutes. Mr. Sequeira co-operated with me. Now you are taking more time. You straightway ask the question.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: The Minister should consider procuring jute

from the small market, on the road-side. The Jute Corporation should purchase jute from the road-side. You will always find a difference between the small local market price and the godown price. My question is whether the Jute Corporation is going to reach the village level to procure jute. If that is not done, by mere fixing up the price for this commodity, the small and marginal holders are not going to get that price. I want to know the steps the Government is going to take in that respect.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: About jute I would not like to add anything to my original statement except one point that we are interested in ensuring the Minimum price to the jute producers at the primary level at Mandis and that would be our effort. The hon. Member made a general statement that the prices of paddy, in the Eastern States, are falling below the procurement price. In fact, he mentioned about U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. Last year, the price of rice in Bihar was ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 220 per quintal. This price can be converted into paddy price. This year its price is Rs. 140 to Rs. 162.0. Then in West Bengal it was Rs. 175 to Rs. 188.0 last year. Now it is Rs. 157 to Rs. 160.0

MR. SPEAKER: You can tell about Tripura and Assam.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The same statement broadly applies there also. As far as our information goes, the market prices have not been below the procurement price and we have requested the State Governments to step in immediately if the prices go below the procurement price. That is our approach in future also. Then the hon. Member referred to the question of parity between the manufactured goods and agricultural commodities. I can say, by and large, that if 1961-62 is taken as base of 100, the present index of industrial goods of course I have got the figures for April-December 1975—is 247.6. If there is any change in the last three months,

it will be marginal, that is, one or two points. As far as agricultural commodities are concerned, it is 283.3. This is the latest figure, that is, last month. In respect of individual commodities, I cannot say whether in terms of trade, it is in favour of agriculture or in favour of manufactured goods. The general index position is that it is still marginally in favour of producers. So far as the procurement policy is concerned—it is an All India policy—we have to apply it to the country as a whole including Tripura and Assam.

1244 hrs.

PONDICHERRY BUDGET, 1976-77—
GENERAL DISCUSSION AND
DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS 1976-77

MR SPEAKER We now take up discussion on the budget and also the Demands for Grants of the State of Pondicherry.

DEMAND NO 1—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,32,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Legislative Assembly'."

DEMAND NO 2—ADMINISTRATOR

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 10,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Administrator'."

DEMAND NO. 3—COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of Council of Ministers'."

DEMAND NO 4—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 16,18,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO 5—ELECTIONS

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,97,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of Elections'."

DEMAND NO 6—REVENUE

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,95,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.
2752 LS—6

[Mr. Speaker]

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Revenue'."

DEMAND No. 7—STATES TAX

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,63,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

DEMAND No. 8—TAXES ON VEHICLES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND No. 9—SECRETARIAT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,69,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Secretariat'."

DEMAND No. 10—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,56,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondi-

cherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'District Administration'."

DEMAND No. 11—TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,83,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Treasury and Accounts Administration'."

DEMAND No. 12—POLICE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,69,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 13—JAILS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,01,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. 14—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,16,000 on Revenue Account be

granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Stationery and Printing' "

DEMAND No 15—MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATIVE GENERAL SERVICES

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 23,58,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Administrative General Services' "

DEMAND No 16—RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 31,96 000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Retirement Benefits' "

DEMAND No 17—PUBLIC WORKS

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,73,84,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 1,52,12,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 18—EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,84,51,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 50,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Education' "

DEMAND No. 19—MEDICAL

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,21,78,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Medical' "

DEMAND No 20—INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

MR SPEAKER Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,34,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Information and Publicity'."

DEMAND No 21—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

MR SPEAKER Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,98 000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 22—SOCIAL WELFARE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,27,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,70,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Social Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 23—COOPERATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,62,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 21,73,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 24—MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,33,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Miscellaneous General Economic Services'."

DEMAND NO. 25—AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,60,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 6,85,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 26—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,41,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,50,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 27—FISHERIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,78,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 15,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND NO. 28—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,58,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Community Development'."

DEMAND NO. 29—INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,24,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 36,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 30—FOOD AND NUTRITION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,31,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Food and Nutrition'."

DEMAND NO. 31—ELECTRICITY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,29,37,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,41,85,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Electricity'."

DEMAND NO. 32—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,53,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,14,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

DEMAND NO. 33—LOANS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,20,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Loans to Government Servants'."

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA

(Marmagao): Sir, I want to raise a point of order. Sir, if you look at the statement made on 8th March by the Deputy Minister of Finance, you will see that in paragraph 3 a deficit of Rs. 7.88 crores will be met by grants-in-aid by the Government of India and further on a deficit of Rs. 3.69 crores on capital accounts will be met by loans from the Government of India. As you are aware, Pondicherry is a Union Territory and as a Union Territory distinct from a State, it is not open for it, not having separate personality, to have any public debt. It must always have a balanced budget and the manner in which that balance is achieved is by funding, the source of which is the Central Budget.

We have not yet either received, considered or passed the Central Budget. My submission is, it would be financially improper, in fact illegal, for the budget of a Union territory to be passed before the Central Budget is presented and before the Consolidated Fund of India is operated. If you look at the Pondicherry Account in the Explanatory Memorandum, you will find that at the end of the revised estimates for 1975-76 the balance in the Consolidated Fund is nil. This is how it is every year in a Union territory because whatever deficit there is, it is made up by the Central Government and that is how you come to 'nil'. By its very definition, the budget of a Union territory is deficit. So, it would be improper, illegal and financially impossible for us to appropriate any money out of a fund that has no money to begin with until such time as our own fund is operated and that money accrues to the Union territory.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing for the Speaker to say. It is for the House to decide. There is nothing illegal and improper. The House is sovereign and it can decide everything. There is no infringement of any rule.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Let the minister clarify it.

MR. SPEAKER: The submission made by the hon. member is that it is improper and illegal for a union territory budget to be considered before the Central Budget is presented. There is no question of illegality. The House is seized of the matter. I have given my ruling.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: You have ruled and I have to bow to it!

***SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA** (Ghatal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while rising to speak on the budget of Pondicherry I would like to put a question to the hon. Finance Minister. I would like to know from her how many returns of this unfortunate day will fall to her lot when she will have to come before this House for securing approval for the budget of Pondicherry. I may remind you Sir, that President's rule was imposed in Pondicherry on the 24th March, 1974. In other words it is almost two years now since the State is under the President's rule and during this period the people have been denied the right to express their views about the nature of economic development that they require or the amount that they would like to be sanctioned for such activities. They have also been denied their say in this administration of their State. It appears to be very strange to me that we the Members of Parliament coming from the different States should be called upon to vote a budget which will benefit the people who are nearly a thousand miles away from us. It is also very unfortunate that the Minister while introducing the budget could not give an indication as to when elections would be held in this State. The whole situation remains as uncertain as before. I cannot really understand why elections are being postponed. After all it is a very small State. The total area covered by the State is little over 400 sq. kilo-

metres and the population is little over 4 lakhs. Needless to say that administrative difficulty cannot be the ground for postponing the elections. It only indicates the contempt with which this Government deal with the principles of democracy and show their lack of faith in peoples verdict.

Now, coming to budget proper we find that the total receipts would be to an order of Rs. 10.44 crores and the expenditure would be to a tune of 18.32 crores. Thus there will be a deficit of Rs. 7.33 crores. This will of course be met by the Central Government as grants-in-aid. I cannot help mentioning in this connection that this policy of the Central Government to meet the deficit of the State Budget has never remained consistent. If any State has a deficit budget and has at the same time a non-Congress Government the deficit is hardly met by loans not to speak of grants-in aid.

Coming to the specific provisions in the budget I find that an expenditure of Rs. 89.45 lakhs has been made for agriculture while under the head Police we find that an allocation of Rs. 94.69 lakhs have been made. For a small State like Pondicherry the expenditure on Police is rather extraordinary and it is indeed pitiable that it should be given priority over agriculture which means priority over food articles. I am reminded of a sarcastic remark of a friend of mine who describing the situation stated that when these people wanted for eating they certainly got it with an additional 'b' before it. That is they got "beating" for "eating".

Let us have a look at the provisions made for education. Under this head we find that a sum of Rs. 76.94 lakhs has been made for Government Higher Secondary Schools while the non-Government schools have been given only Rs. 2.50 lakhs. It is not only in Pondicherry but in almost all the States ruled by the Congress Party the private

schools are given this raw treatment I had the opportunity of meeting the Lt Governor of Pondicherry some time back. During the course of conversation he was supporting the cause for the development of Sanskrit education in our country and the same feeling was reciprocated by the President of India recently while addressing a meeting. Unfortunately, the budget provisions have nothing to spare for propagation of Sanskrit. I was really surprised while going through the different heads of expenditure. In almost every demand a sizable amount has been shown under the head other expenditure. To quote an example a sum of Rs 16 lakhs has been allocated under this head under the main demand of Education. I do not understand why this expenditure cannot be specified and why this is being left in a state of uncertainty. This naturally gives rise to a doubt that either the amount is not being spent properly or not spent at all.

He who has gone to Pondicherry or has visited other coastal regions will find that the ETAOI ETAOI wadu doraad or the fishermen live are not fit for human habitation. While I am glad that for the first time the Central Government has realised the necessity of improving the situation by making some provision under the Department of Fishery yet I cannot restrain the feeling that the action could have been initiated much earlier. I do not really know how far even this belated action will help to improve the condition of the fishermen because if the Government was really keen they should have made a separate budget provision for a special housing scheme for the fishermen. Since this has not been done I am afraid that the project will not get as much attention as it deserves and it is not rare when even the budget provisions are diverted for other purposes also. I would also like to draw the attention of the Central Government to another matter of importance. While regulation have been made imposing moratorium on debts of agricultural labourers, small marginal farmers, artisan etc nothing has

been done for the poor fishermen. I do not understand why this class of people who are no better than those who work in the fields have been exempted from the provisions of the law which has granted freedom from indebtedness to millions of rural village workers. I would therefore urge that even now a suitable provision should be made to rectify the above defect and since the budget does not uphold the cause of these poor people and denies the people of the State their right to vote to choose a representative Government I find it difficult to extend my support to the budget proposal. With this I conclude my speech.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a pity that the Union Territory of Pondicherry has been under President's Rule since 28th March 1974 that is, about two years ago. I would like to record a protest about the manner in which region after region in this country is being denied its basic democratic right of local self-government. Whereas in the case of States which are taken over under President's Rule it is customary for us to appoint a Parliamentary Committee to ensure that the Government discharge their functions we have not been doing the same in the case of the Union Territories. So my first demand would be that Government should come forward and constitute Committee which can ensure that some check is kept on the executive from the parliamentary side about the administration of this area.

None of us know any reason why election in Pondicherry should continue to be postponed. There is no report whatsoever of any problem of law and order in that area or any crisis of any nature that justifies the continuation of President's Rule. Therefore I would also like to demand that the elections in Pondicherry should be held at the earliest possible moment.

If you look at the explanatory memorandum to the Budget, you who have had so much experience

MR SPEAKER He can continue after lunch.

13 00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

PONDICHERRY BUDGET, 1976-77—
GENERAL DISCUSSION AND DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1976-77—
contd

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao) When Mr Speaker was in the Chair I was saying that, with his considerable experience in financial matters he would understand how important it is for us to have some detail of the budget that has come to the House to be able to appreciate what is contained in the budget. But now that you have assumed Chairmanship may I mention, so that we can count on your objectivity—as you may not have as much experience of the Government—that if you look at it, you will see the manner in which the budget is presented to us. First of all, we are dealing with the budget of an area with which we are not supposed to be familiar as Members of this House. It is only because there is unfortunately President's Rule there that we have to deal with it. Please read what is called the Explanatory Memorandum. You will see that no explanation has at all been given to us and no details have been given to us which would enable any kind of an appreciation as to what the budget is all about. In fact in respect of Capital Account if you look at p 12 it reads

"The estimates include provision for acquisition of site for the proposed Central University construction of buildings to accommodate colleges expansion of hospitals at Pondicherry and Karaikal, construction

of staff quarters for Government servants and housing for police personnel as also comprehensive water supply schemes for Pondicherry and Karaikal."

That is all the explanation that we are given in the entire budget on Social and Community Services. It is for this reason that I keep repeatedly complaining in this House that while the Government keep saying that they believe in following the substance of the law the truth of the matter is that the substance is being completely forgotten and it is only the procedure that is ostensibly being followed. Because, if it be that we are the custodians of public money and if it is we who have to discuss the manner in which expenditure is being incurred and the revenue that is accruing, then we must have the details because with the details a discussion in this House is nothing more than the mere rubber stamping of the Executive's action—and against this I protest in the most emphatic terms.

Even in regard to the figures that have been given to us this Government keeps saying all the time that it is the States who are not doing enough to see that they keep charge or control but if you look at p 9 in the estimates for Pondicherry Agriculture which in the 1975-76 Budget had on investment of Rs 80.77 lakhs has come down in 1976-77 to Rs 59.70 lakhs.

Pondicherry is a coastal area, and look at the outlay on Fisheries. In 1975-76 it was Rs 45.46 lakhs and in the current budget it has come down to Rs 32.83 lakhs. That is the hall-mark of the Government which preaches one thing to mislead the country and practices something completely different.

Since I do not find enough details in the memorandum presented here to go into any further appreciation of whether what they are doing for Pondicherry is right or wrong, let me mention some fundamental problems that affect the Union Territory. For example, the first thing is that it is said

down by law that the deficit of Union Territories is to be met by a grant-in-aid from the Centre and by loan from the Centre. Now, every year, in the Central budget we have to make a provision to meet the deficit of Union Territories and the strange thing about it is that from year to year we keep charging the Union Territories interest for the loan that we give, making another provision to pay the interest back to ourselves. This is ridiculous because it distorts the whole financial picture. The Centre has accepted that the Union Territories are deficit and has accepted the responsibility for making those territories surplus; and under these conditions, to my mind there is no sense at all in giving money to the Union Territories only as loans. They should give it as grants until such time as the Union Territory becomes either self-sufficient or surplus.

One of the big problems in the Union Territories is the matter of how people are hired for Government jobs. As you know, each one of the States in this country has got a Public Service Commission.

As a result of this, it is within the State; a young man who wants job from the Government can go and get himself interviewed and can get a job; in that, there is always the preference that naturally exists for a local, domiciled person. Against this, in a Union Territory, the interviews are done by the UPSC in Delhi, and whether from Pondicherry or from Goa or from any other Union Territory, every candidate for a job has to come all the way to Delhi at his own cost and face an all-India competition as against the State competition where the jobs are in a State. As a result of this, you will find that many young men who deserve jobs within their own Union Territories where they are living, in the first place, are unable to compete for these jobs because they do not have the money to go to Delhi and, secondly, are required to face an all-India competition for Union Territory jobs. The percentage of people from the State to get jobs in their own territory is much less. In

fact, I am sorry to say this; it is not a nice thing to say this; but the truth of the matter is that, in Goa today, there are less Goans employed by the Government in top jobs than there used to be when Goa was a colony. This is a very strange situation. This is something which Government must correct. I would, therefore, insist that, even if Government feels that a State Public Service Commission should not be constituted in the Union Territory—but I feel that there should be a State Public Service Commission in the Union Territory itself—, even if they insist that the UPSC is going to continue to select people for those jobs, they should at least ensure that the UPSC Selection Board sits in the Union Territory; secondly, they should ensure that the competition that is held for these jobs is held within the territory just as a competition is held within a State. The difference is this; the advertisements in the case of States are published in the vernacular papers circulating in the State concerned whereas the advertisements of the UPSC are published in all-India papers. This makes all the difference. Once the advertisements are published only in the local vernacular papers, then automatically there is a restriction because the information does not get disseminated.

The same thing applies to purchase. So many sanctions are required from Central bodies and from Central institutions for the administration of the Union Territory, to purchase anything or do anything; whereas a Union Territory, in order to overcome its under-development requires a much faster and quicker action as far as implementation is concerned, in view of the procedures that are being followed now, that action or implementation is retarded. This is another area in which Government must have a very close look to see that, whoever is in charge of a department in a Union Territory is in a position to have at least the same authority, as far as implementation of Budget is concerned, as is available to an officer in a State.

[Shri Erasmo de Sequeira]

There is, as we all know, a cell for Union Territories in the Home Ministry, and I would like to question what this Cell is doing. I do not like Goa being a Union Territory; I think, it should be a State. Pondicherry should also be a State. And the reason is that, by keeping them Union Territories, the burden on the Central Budget is neither more or less. We have all the trappings of a State. Let Government discontinue this second-class citizenship and make them a State immediately. I have no quarrel. But, as long as they remain Union Territories, the Central Government has, by law, certain responsibilities to ensure that the financial propriety is observed in those areas, to ensure that the administration is properly carried on. For this reason, it has a Lt Governor in each Union Territory; it has a Cell in the Home Ministry. I do not know whether they have one in the Finance Ministry also. I will give two examples from Goa.

There was a memorial constructed to a departed Chief Minister and lakhs of rupees of public money were spent. There was neither a Budget provision to start with, nor was there any Budget provision for the tremendous escalation that there has been since the original investment was made. I have not heard a single word being said by the Central Government about this gross impropriety.

There was another case. A theatre, a Rs. 5 crore project, was supposed to be built at a particular site. That site was chosen without preliminary investigation. Then somebody discovered that the site was not suitable. So, without any further investigation, the site was changed to another site on which, again, no investigation was conducted. Fortunately, the theatre has not yet been built, but I am sure, as soon as it is built—the site is just in front of my house, very close to it—it will be washed away by the river, and

that would not surprise me at all. Therefore, ..

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola). Then, perhaps, you would not be coming to Parliament; you may mostly be in the theatre.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA. If my friend promises to perform, I will certainly be there, but with the kind of performances that we are getting in Goa, I am sure I will run away to Parliament very quick.

My submission is that as long as these areas are Union Territories, these areas are Union Territories, this Government must ensure that its must keep a close eye specially on how money is spent and where there is mismanagement like there is in Goa right now from one end of the Government to the other, then it should not hesitate to step in and straighten it out.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must thank Mr Sequeira for bringing to the notice of this House so many points in a very general manner because he also hails from a Union Territory. I think, this is the third time that you sit or preside over this House when I take part in the discussions as far as Pondicherry is concerned.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, I have the pleasure of listening to you

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR: I do not know, whether it is a pleasant or an unpleasant task for you, but I am not very happy about it, and I have seen three Ministers dealing with this subject. First, Shri K. R. Ganesh was there, last time it was Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee and I am happy that after the International Women's Year, I have a lady Minister before me. I hope, this time my demands will be considered and conceded. At least this time I hope, I would not get the same

verbal assurance that is being given in this House and not cared about later on.

Mr. Sequeira was mentioning about the Union Territory Services; I have a number of facts here, but at the same time in certain tragic things, we have some good things also. For example, because of these Territories under the President's rule, many of you, my colleagues and my friends here, are able to understand, at least hear about Pondicherry once in a way. I am happy that prior to lunch hour, we had here only 20 Members, we have now more than fifty or sixty members. If the Pondicherry Assembly had continued, I think, there would have been only thirty members, but at least we are having so many members now. I think, I am able to propagate because as far as my State is concerned—I do not know about other States—propaganda has made its impact so far as 20-Point Programme is concerned. Only by propaganda we live and not by actions.

I will tell you the state of affairs in Pondicherry, if the Deputy-Speaker allows me time. I think, two hours are there for this discussion. I am the solitary man coming from that particular State and the only man who is there and who is not able to do anything there. One great thing is that for three years, the same person has remained there. It is good.

When we asked for elections earlier, they said, they would consider, the time was not ripe. I do not know, how far I will be correct in demanding the elections now during this emergency. Unless the emergency is lifted, we cannot have elections, that may be the answer. As Mr. Sequeira said and some other speakers said, we are centrally ruled and directly ruled from here. What prevented you to direct your administrators at Pondicherry to conduct the local elections for so many years. The present local bodies that were suspend-

ed for a year and then revived last year for reasons best known to you have those people who were elected ten years back prior to the DMK rule and prior some time to the defecting Ministers of that particular place. I am sorry to tell you that this is the state of affairs that is existing there. The people in these local bodies were elected ten years back, the vacancies are not filled up and these people are now trying to associate themselves with the 20-Point Programme to take the people from below. This is how, you are implementing the 20-Point Programme, and that is how, my State is sending first class pamphlets like 'Pondicherry vigorous implementation of the 20-Point Programme'. I leave it there as far as elections are concerned.

Constitutionally you also know pretty well that beyond three years you cannot extend the term of the President's rule. Rightly or wrongly that is a fortunate thing. Now you can say, 'It is emergency. You cannot apply that particular provision of the Constitution.' So you cannot seek any remedy. But what is the reason? If you allow these people to continue to be associated with the administration in Pondicherry without proper supervision from here or without authority to supervise over there, the malady is that the bureaucrats are crushing the needs of the people there. I am sorry to tell you this. All the time I used to be soft in my statement but I am sorry instead of the Chief Minister, somebody is the Chief Minister. Instead of other Ministers, some officials are the Ministers enjoying the benefits that the politicians used to reap in the past which we are dead against. That is the case in Pondicherry. They know pretty well. They say, 'It is President's rule. We have nothing to say.' But I am not happy about it. I cannot move a pin there. They were telling, 'What this man can do?' They have a wrong notion. Perhaps they do not understand the relations we have with the Prime Minister, how

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the Prime Minister is interested in hearing the Members of Parliament, how she will listen to them and all that. I am not saying this as a warning to the people at my place. I am only giving vent to my feelings in an open place so that it may reach them in the proper fashion. I know how many times the Prime Minister expressed her feelings about it. I know the Ministers also expressed their concern. But the simple reason is that we do not have the time to look into all these matters. I would request whether there is any provision in the Constitution or not, whether you have contemplated legislation or not, create a cell, not of officials, but of Parliament Members, to supervise first those Union Territories that are under President's Rule—of course, Nagaland is a State and that is a different matter—as also other Union Territories. These people at least can review it and see what is really taking place. I am sorry to tell the Deputy Finance Minister that I am in full agreement with Mr. Sequeira and at times I used to feel that there is no point in taking part in these discussions. The material you have supplied to us—I went through it very carefully. I do not know whether it is not something which even a Third Standard boy would not have written. I do not want to waste your time. Everytime we speak about it. Take agriculture. You say, 'We are going to spend this much'. What is agriculture? For education and for University and all that—in general terms that we get from the English dictionary, whether from Oxford or Cambridge. You put out that these are the things on which you are going to spend. Madam, just for an example . . . (Interruptions) Yes, I have to address her through you. Mr. Chairman, last time they said about the University. Here also it is mentioned—revenue expenditure for University education and all that. But what is the progress you have made about University? What is the real work

that you have done? Who is supervising or who is examining or are you aware of it or at least cannot you give some material to the Members present here so that they can understand what is happening in Pondicherry? When they think of Pondicherry, they only think of the Aurobindo Ashram. I am happy about it. I tell you that if you come to Pondicherry, you visit the Ashram and go back and you say, 'Everything is beautiful. Everything is fine there. You go there for meditation. Of course, it is good for you to meditate these days to work hard. But have you ever heard of the people who are living in Tiruvethigudi? Have you ever heard of the people living in Virithigudi? Have you ever heard of the people living in Mahe? Have you ever heard of the people living in Yenam which is part and parcel of Pondicherry? This morning our Agriculture Minister was making a statement. I thought he would give a verdict on the cost-benefit ratio when some of the friends raised about it. What is the position of Agriculture in Pondicherry this year? Last year, they were very strict. The administration was very strict in procurement. They had a levy and collected a lot. This year they do not want it from the poor farmers. I have also written to the Agriculture Minister on the subject. The price that you have fixed there is very low, much less than the price in the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu. So also the case with regard to prices in Karaikal. When we raised the matter last time, they gave some sort of solatium or pension. But this time they do not give that even. They said, nothing doing. Even with the lower prices we are not able to sell it because the merchants are not prepared to take the paddy there.

I tell you, Government may come with this 20-point programme in which everything is being talked about. But the real fact is that the poor farmer is suffering. Every evening he takes paddy in the cart,

brings it back and sells it for half the price. That is the position in Pondicherry. I say this because I do not know how Centre is dealing with this problem.

Three months back, when Kerala problem was over, our Government, I understand, wrote to the Central Government to permit the rice that is lying there to be sold to some other State—a State that is willing to take it away, i.e. Kerala State. Unfortunately, we cannot sell it in Tamil Nadu because the price over there is not attractive or not equivalent to it. From there they have enough of paddy. They do not require rice from our place. 2,000 tonnes were lying there. Kerala Government was prepared to take it up. Then we wrote to them and we got a letter from the Agriculture Minister. He said, "It is not possible to send it to Kerala because that is a different zone." The highest price was given by the Government of Pondicherry and it is not in tune with the price of All-India level. You cannot sell it. You have to keep it there. What is the meaning of such a letter? You cannot take away extra rice that is lying there with the rice men who are in possession of that or the co-operatives that are possessing that; if you cannot take it away, do you mean to say that the very same people will purchase the bumper crop? That is the reason why they do not have voracity to produce. They are keeping it and refusing it and the result is that the poor farmer is suffering. That is how the Central Government is reacting towards the Union Territory and they say it is being administered. Every time Supplementary Grants are coming. Major Grants are coming and Budget is coming. I say and request that if there is a Committee consisting of some Parliamentary Members, some officials and the Minister, then you will understand every problem, you will take the trouble to visit the particular territory and react. That would be better.

I would like to intervene for the same point which Mr. Sequeria and—you do not realise the difficulties of the Union Territory. You do not care about the service conditions in a particular place. Recently, U.P.S.C. held selection for the doctors in our territory. Our Health Minister is not available. I cannot put everything to the Finance Minister. The only thing is that she might pass it on to those people. If that particular Minister is also available or his Deputy is available, I can represent and they will realise our difficulty because our territory is governed entirely by the Centre. They selected 30 doctors—more than what is required there. In this Union Territory in the past two or three years, doctors were recruited by the local authorities there. They advertised the posts in the paper. They had a proper selection. A number of doctors were taken and they are serving in the Primary Health Centres. Now the U.P.S.C. has selected 30 doctors from Mizoram, Assam, Himachal Pradesh and all these 30 doctors were given quit notice. A month's notice was given because they were temporary. Do you know the fate of these doctors? These doctors do not know where to practise. The anomaly is that you treat them in a technical fashion. You do not go to the root of the problem. This is a territory in the South of the country. You post a person or persons from the North. I do not have any grudge. I wish they come and do something there also. For a person from Mizoram there is a problem of language. You know, he has to deal in allopathic medicines. He has to go to the villages where the Primary Health Centres are located. It creates problem for such persons.

Secondly, there is a human problem. These doctors are recruited by the Union Territory Government. You refuse to call it a State Government, your own officials or your own authorities. These people are selected and posted for two years. All of a sudden, 30 days notice is given to

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these doctors and they are sent out of service. This problem deserves human consideration under the 20-point programme that is being extended to my territory.

When this problem was represented to the authorities concerned, they simply casually said: "All right, we will look into it." 20 days have passed, only 10 more days are left with these people, I think after ten days they will be in the States. "I am sorry for the doctors." I hope they will do something for the people also.

In the medical field I would like to say something more, as to how the bureaucratic administration is functioning there. I am not giving it as a matter of attack on them. The doctors who are trained by the French or had French qualifications, who had put in 25 or 30 years of service are there. The new entrants had the privilege or misfortune of being trained. They want to get rid of these people. What do they do? A person who had been in Karaikal for 20 years, and was serving in Pondicherry is transferred to another station or place. He is given promotion. He writes to the authorities saying I don't want promotion, please permit me to remain here for 3 months or 4 months or 5 months. I have got various details. I don't want to dilate on all these things because I do not have much time. They say: You please write to me saying that you don't want promotion. They take this sort of letter from him but then they transfer him from there the very next day. This is what happens. He submits his resignation. There is another case in Pondicherry. I have five doctors in respect of whom I can say this. After 15 or 20 or 25 years of service they have been compelled to get out of their profession. The feeling is growing that there is no proper supervision or check on these people. I used to approach them and whenever I did that they treated me

in a way not expected of them. Of course I never recommended any case in my whole life so far. But if I say something in the interest of justice, they will say oh yes, we will look into it and so on. But nothing will happen. They are only servants of the people and I used to tell them that they have no right to receive garlands. I told them: You are not politicians, you are paid servants, you are to serve the public. Sir, I am not against the bureaucracy as such. Politicians must go back to the people after every 5 years. But in respect of these people, it is not so, they are there permanently. Therefore, I said to them that they have no right to receive garlands. You now come to Pondicherry and see things. There is function there every day. You see the great names of officials; I have a big bundle of such invitations. If that is the situation here, I don't know what will be the situation in neighbouring Tamil Nadu also which has come under President's rule now. I have great respect for the Prime Minister and I know her well. She visited Pondicherry. She was happy. I wished she could attend more functions. I hope she could find some time for this when she comes next time. I request Members to come there and see for themselves how things are moving there. There is a proverb in Tamil that if you say things again and again stones also will melt. I will repeat it for the n-th time.

Animal Husbandry Department is mentioned in your Budget. What have you done to the Animal Husbandry Veterinary Surgeons? I have written several letters about this. I have asked these people to make their representations to you. These people, doctors, others in the Veterinary Department, etc. cannot approach these officials. They do things in their own way. I don't know how the situation can be remedied. That is why they all feel annihilated. If they are intelligent enough and keep the ad-

ministration in proper working order and running efficiently I do welcome it. Take the land reforms introduced in Pondicherry. This comes under Prime Minister's 20-point programme. They don't know the ABCD of law. There is provision for appeal. There are various exemptions. They are given various ways how to take shelter under the law which has been passed by the Government. But these people are not legally qualified people.

The only ambition for them is this. Just because a particular land has been notified, you must surrender that. An absolute surrender is expected of that land. I may tell you that there are benami transfers of land also. It is good for them to look into that. I know a number of cases in which the people have explained those matters to them ten years back or twenty years ago. The karnam took note of this notification and on that basis the surplus lands available are to be surrendered. They have to submit to that. If in one line they say that that has been rejected, then they have to go to the court or the tribunal. What is wrong in it? What is wrong in going to the court and getting a stay from it? After all three months back only you introduced this measure. You must just hurry this up. The other day while speaking here I said that justice hurried was justice buried. That is the reason why this complaint is made that the laws are not implemented because the High Court has given a stay. I do not want to tell the untruth here. The big landlords are taking shelter under the guise and protection is being given. At the same time I am sorry to tell you this thing. I hope I won't be mis-understood if I tell the very sorry tale so that my friends on the other side might realise that. I used to tell that as a Member of Parliament I was unable to do anything there. This sorry tale has happened because of certain bosses who toppled the former elected Government earlier, and who are able to do

tain things. Even to-day I have received a letter from a particular fisherman who is the head of a co-operative society of that particular place who says that he cannot get it unless he goes and sees that particular boss. I booked a trunk call to my person at Karaikal who also got that confirmed. I do not want to name that boss who is not here. He was an ex-minister who was defeated in the election but who is able to do it. There are two or three people like him. I need not name them. That is not good for our Prime Minister because she is against this thing and the people who are spoiling her name and the name of the Central Government. I sincerely believe in this Government. Our Prime Minister is simply interested in the welfare of the people and not in these small bosses who have been creating these troubles. There are a number of telegrams and hundreds of letters about this bureaucrat. I do not know why this Government is yielding to this bureaucrat boss. This boss probably pleases by putting in somebody in all the Committee. Once I also had to tell him that I was not there by his mercy and that I was here as a Member of Parliament elected by the people and of course, at the pleasure of our President and our Prime Minister and not because of all these people. I am against these people who have been rejected and defeated by the people some of whom have even lost their seats because they have toppled the government there. They must have the mercy of the people. During 1974 somehow when the Government was there, speaking about the roads I said that there were a number of villages which were being neglected because they did not have any connection with the main road. Whenever the labour force were to be taken, specially the lady labour, it looked as if they were taken to the place of work in a procession, during the rainy season due to flood water it is very difficult to go there for lack of roads. It is high time that a road is provided and is connected to the main road. There was a P.W.D. Minister who was known to me. He and the concerned bureaucrat

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had agreed to have a plan for the road but for two years not even the gravel had been placed or moved and nothing of that sort had been done. A budget for Rs. 11 crores had been presented at that time and the figure has gone up to Rs. 13 crores and, perhaps, it might even go up to Rs. 21 crores and odd only on overheads and unnecessary expenditure such as printing of invitation cards, publications etc. just to tell the people that they have done something for them. This is how the programme is being implemented and even in my village, they have distributed pattas to harijans numbering 20 or 25. They were given pattas about two years ago. Everytime I go there I used to ask them where is their plot. They simply told me that it is only on paper. Kudiruppa law is there and it has not been implemented at all. If this is the way we are going to implement the law, how are we going to implement the Twenty-Point Programme. I tell you that if this is the case with a small territory of mine, I am afraid I do not know what is going to happen to the entire country. We must take a serious note of this matter. When I speak here I am not speaking for my territory only but I speak for the country also. So, when you are going to implement the 20-point programme by mere propaganda and giving false information, the people will reject us and we will be rejected from the present position. We should not be complacent about the propaganda that is going on in the country.

We once again request you to realise the real difficulties of the people who want to come up and who want to contribute to the development of this country. I know that in this budget you have made provision for apprenticeship and provision for employment. If I were to discuss each and every item in the budget it will take me two or three days. I tell you that the people who have got themselves registered with the Employment Exchange as long back as 1969, are yet to get

their first interview cards in Pondicherry. I have a number of them. You said that you have completed the 20-point programme in a very efficient manner. Because when we go to the real truth if something is entirely different what will happen. There is already a saying that politics is the last resort for the scoundrel. I want not become a fact. As far as my party is concerned or the ruling party is concerned, we would like it to remain a saying and not a fact. I am very sincere and serious about it.

Pondicherry is a Union territory and this budget is only a loan granted by the Centre. This is not going to help us, namely, simply taking the loan from the Central Government and paying it back. You want to subsidise something but you must remember Pondicherry is not getting only loan but it is contributing to the foreign exchange of our country and towards the exchequer of our country. Every year we receive Rs. 4 crores by means of salary and also another Rs. 4 crores from France. So, Pondicherry deserves much more. You are not able to look into Pondicherry properly. I am sorry to say that whenever people visit Pondicherry they just visit the Ashram over there and then come back. You are not interested in the people of Pondicherry. You have never bothered to go and see the villages of Pondicherry. Sir, this is at least the fourth time I am making the demand for Aranyakuppam River Project and a thermal plant. Whenever I raise these issues the reply I get is that the investigation is taking place and plan is being proposed. Today I find there is no mention about these two things. What does it mean Sir, I am bored of the procedures in the court and now more so here in Parliament. We are not for procedures. They are for the French and the Britishers. We are for practical action. If we cannot do that we do not deserve to be here. When I tell my people that about certain things I will meet the Prime Mi-

nister or the Finance Minister or the Home Minister and nothing comes out or we are not able to do certain things then what is the purposes. Time lag is a very important matter.

We talk and condemn the justice being delayed in the courts but what is the position here. So, Sir, I am taking this opportunity of making a serious and fervent appeal and hope that at least during this year of Emergency and the year of 20-point programme something will be done for Pondicherry. I appeal to all the Ministers—only Mrs. Rohatgi is present—to do something for Pondicherry. Now, I do not get the same reply as I used to get in the past. At least if you give me these two things which I have been demanding, I would have been grateful. There is no mention of the things achieved during the last year or of the things planned to be achieved during this year. If you really love the people of Pondicherry then there should be mention about it. Is it not the responsibility of the other Members to know about it? Is there no necessity to know about it? Similarly, I expect the same thing for other States like Goa, Himachal Pradesh, etc.

We are all interested in these things. If you cannot create a sense of common feeling, I tell you we will not be serving the cause of the unity of this country. I am very serious about it. Simply by having one language, one type of dress and one type of food, you cannot bring about the unity of this country. You must make the people live in this country by loving Ganga and Kaveri, you must make the people love the Himalayas and Kanyakumari, you must make everyone love everyone else. How can it be done unless you make them understand what is taking place in every corner of the country. You must also be aware of what is taking place everywhere. Only now you are aware of what has been taking place in Tamil Nadu for three years, though we have been saying this all these years. I

appreciate that at least now you have understood it. Many members yesterday gave many more facts than we had given earlier.

Why has this situation arisen? It is because of a basic lack of understanding in us. If you are not going to understand these things and the needs of this country, I tell you posterity will punish us, not in the very long future, it will punish us in the near future.

So I am not going to make any further demand. I tell this to the hon. Minister who is here; of course, the other Ministers are not available here because they are very busy elsewhere because for two or three days they have been sitting here. I will make my demands through my letters, through petitions. But I will only request you and pray to you to give serious consideration to it. I do not want a simple one-line reply saying that 'it will be considered'. We have had this kind of reply from our school days and college days and when I was a professor. We shall not be satisfied with that. I make this appeal to you. If you are serious about what our Prime Minister is doing, if you really believe in our Prime Minister, if you have faith in the country's progress, if you have faith in the progress of the people then let us not betray her and betray the people. I hope this will evoke the proper response. On this note, I conclude.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in another two weeks, President's rule over Pondicherry will have run for two years. For the last two years, we have been legislating for that Territory, budgeting for that Territory. What are the improvements, what are the results, that have taken place? The Member representing that Territory, budgeting for that Territory, has described the conditions there. Now he has made several demands. Those demands are the demands of the people of Pondicherry. Other political parties also have made similar de-

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mands. If the concerned Ministers or the Deputy Finance Minister who is here cannot answer all the points and suggestions made by the Members, I would suggest that all the suggestions that we make here now should be noted and replies sent to the Members concerned in detail so that we can follow them up.

First, if elections could not be held now, I want to know the reasons. Even without lifting the emergency for the Territory of Pondicherry, it should be possible to hold elections because it is just as small as, or smaller than a Corporation. Its Assembly Constituencies are smaller than wards of a Municipal area. Although it is called an Assembly, 30-member strong, it is a big municipality—that is all. So elections can be held. So many bye-elections are held. So elections can be held without any difficulty.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) Panchayat elections have been held in Gujarat.

SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM I am coming to that.

I do not say that a relaxation should be made in the policy of emergency. The only thing is that if elections are held, some public meetings will have to be allowed.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA To all.

SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM Not to—those who do not believe in elections.

SHRI G VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) Shri Bhattacharyya.

SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM Similarly elections to the municipalities and local boards. Formerly they were called communes on the French pattern. Now their towns are called municipalities, and the Panchayat Act and the Municipal Act are in force.

Last time our complaint was that elected councils were dissolved and special officers were appointed. Now they have restored the old council. That is an improvement. I should suggest that elections for the local bodies and the Pondicherry Assembly could and should be held without any difficulty. With regard to administration, I do not know what my friend Pajanor will think of my view, but for historical reasons, Pondicherry and Karaikal will have to continue as separate territories.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR. I am in full agreement.

SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM Otherwise, no political party however strong it may be, will get support. But is it necessary to continue Mahe and Yenam as separate territories? Mahe is at a distance of 800 miles from Pondicherry, Yenam is 200 miles away. Yenam can be merged with Andhra Pradesh and Mahe can be merged with Kerala and they will then be better looked after than from far off Pondicherry and Karaikal. As I said, Pondicherry and Karaikal should continue with their separate identity until the people of those areas themselves—in fact Pandit Nehru gave that assurance—demand and decide for merger with Tamil Nadu. That is the view of the Communist party.

If elections could not be held, kindly constitute a committee here. Does it require any amendment in the Constitution? No. Only an executive order is necessary. I request the hon. Deputy-Speaker and Shri Raghu Ramiah to move in this matter and take this up with the Prime Minister and the Home Minister so that a committee could be constituted to advise the Home Ministry in administering that territory during President's rule. We should get adequate opportunities to explain the difficulties faced by the people of Pondicherry.

Pajanor referred to land reforms. Therefore some problems in regard to their implementation. I request him

to take them up. There are several lacunae in the tenancy legislation, thousands of eviction petitions are pending and evictions are being ordered. Yesterday I referred to the Ordinance issued by Tamil Nadu to stay all evictions. The same should be done in regard to Pondicherry also, otherwise thousands of tenants will be losing their lands. Because of the Ceiling Act and the threat of implementation of radical land reforms, land owners resort to all sorts of methods to evict tenants. There should be an Ordinance in Pondicherry also banning eviction of tenants. In the mean time, executive instructions must be given to the Lieut. Governor to direct the police and other machinery of the government not to aid the land owners in evicting tenants but protect the tenants. Implementation of land reforms is one of the points in the twenty-point programme. The government machinery should not help in sabotaging the twenty-point programme. Executive instructions must be given on this point of it is not possible to undertake legislation immediately. The ceiling on land according to the present Act is 15 standard acres, that is 22 acres of first class wet lands or 30-35 acres of dry lands.

If a family consists of more than 5 members, the area will be 30 standard acres. So, there will not be much surplus even if the Ceiling Act is implemented as it is now. There is no purpose of implementing such a Ceiling Act. Ceiling must be reduced if the land reforms have to be effectively implemented. So, that also must be considered.

Another point which I would like to mention is about the development of the Pondicherry port. It has been a very important and historical port. As I said earlier, Pondicherry itself is a historical town. It is an important tourist centre. Whatever may be our criticism about Auroville, etc., the Centre must see that no spies enter there. Our Home Ministry must be vigilant. But still in the name of development, foreign spies should not

be allowed to enter and have their own free-play. But, nevertheless, it is becoming an important tourist centre.

During our freedom struggle, several national revolutionaries took asylum there. National revolutionaries like the great poet, Suoramanya Bharati, took asylum there and they were helping the freedom movement. So, it is historically an important place for us. It should be developed. After its independence, that is since 1954, what are the developments that have taken place there? The same old three textile mills are there, they are still becoming old. For most part of the year they are closed. Industrial development is not taking place. There is one sugar factory. But sugar-cane is not available for this factory because the price fixed for this commodity is so low that the cane growers will not grow cane for that factory. But the only saving point is that there is no prohibition there. There the people can live on today, that is tappers and Pondicherry being on the sea-shore, fishermen are living on fishing. For the poor agricultural labourers, there is no full employment. There are several thousands of families which cannot get even one meal a day. They take 'kanji', that is, gruel and that is their meal. Mr. Bala Pajanor was complaining that the Parliament Members are not visiting Pondicherry. But my point is that the Members of the various Committees, when they visit the Tamil Nadu, do visit Pondicherry and Aravind Ashram but they do not visit the people there. Now, Pondicherry requires special attention. So, from that point of view, the port should be developed. We do not say that it should be developed as a major port because there will be an objection from the other side. It should at least be developed to some extent. When Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam represented that constituency, he made a proposal that court should be established in Pondicherry. There was also a proposal that a thermal power station should be located there by bringing coal from other parts of the country.

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and using it for the thermal station and the power produced by this station should be used for Pondicherry and other neighbouring areas. Indirectly it will benefit Tamil Nadu. Why I am mentioning this is that there is a proposal to have big giant thermal stations only near coal-fields.

15 00 hrs.

Scientifically it is correct but every rule has an exception. Areas like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are far way from coalfields. Like Tuticorin, Pondicherry is an ideal place for bringing coal by sea and locating a thermal power station. Because of the bigger master plan, this proposal should not be dropped. Government should pursue this proposal, especially because Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam was associated with it.

About the services, Mr. Sequeira and Mr. Pajanor have made some suggestions. Just as the judiciary of Pondicherry is looked after by the Madras High Court, for selection of the service people except the Secretaries, the Tamil Nadu Service Commission may be utilised. Then the local people will be given preference and many of the problems can be avoided.

Mr. Pajanor said that the assignment of house-sites has been done only on paper. Provision of house-sites and construction of houses for Harijans is one of the important features of the 20-point programme. Whenever the Lt. Governor of Pondicherry goes to a village, he visits the Harijan cheri first. Every Governor should do it, because once a person becomes a Governor he should not recognise any caste or community. So, he is doing it as a Governor, not because he belongs to the scheduled caste. I appreciate his anxiety to do good to the Harijans, but in spite of his sincerity and efforts, there is not much progress. May I know how many

[Shri M. Kalyanasundaram]

house-sites have been allotted to Harijans and how many houses have been constructed for the Harijans during the last six months or one year? I agree with Mr. Pajanor that all this is mere propaganda. The people should really get the houses. Why should such failures take place when it is administered from here for the last two years? Is it not a reflection on the Home Ministry and other Ministries here? There must be some more seriousness in implementing the 20-point programme in a small territory like Pondicherry, make it an experiment to determine the sincerity for the 20-point programme and give us the results at least within 3 months; not on paper but show us results as to how it is being implemented. There also, all the political parties which have pledged support to the 20-point programme must be involved in the implementation. Mr. Aravinda Bala Pajanor would then have an opportunity to explain most of the grievances which he expressed here. Why should these officials behave like Ministers? In fact, Ministers must behave better. The Prime Minister has said that there should be no arches. I have advised my party against putting up arches and other things. But now officials want welcome arches, garlands and invitations for opening ceremonies. The officials are replacing the Ministers. It is a very bad habit which they are learning. Of course Tamil Nadu was leading in these things also, earlier. After the Ministers have gone, officials have started doing it. Please instruct officers to avoid all this waste. With these words I conclude.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Whenever we think of Pondicherry, we, at least those of us who are culturally disposed, become culturally involved mentally. I recall the statement made by the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wherein he said that one of the main reasons why the State was retained as such, instead of being

merged with the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu, was the expectation that that pocket would be preserved as an area for the development of French or Indo-French culture. When such a decision was taken, the people of Mahe, an enclave in Kerala, Karai-
kal and other places cut off from the main area of Pondicherry, were apprehensive that their regions would not be properly developed. For instance, Mahe, an enclave about 600 miles away from Pondicherry and lying in the heart of Kerala, is by and large neglected.

I just intervene to highlight the problems of the people of Mahe, because they feel that their grievances are not being adequately looked into. Even to make a simple representation, they have to travel about 600 or 700 miles. They feel that much of the budgeted amount is spent in Pondicherry proper. People of Mahe feel neglected; and that place is a completely neglected place. I am not concerned whether more money is devoted to the main Pondicherry itself but due interest should be shown in regard to the detached or cut-off areas like Mahe.

Mahe is on a river-mouth. There is tremendous possibility for Mahe being developed as an important fisheries harbour. These days, Kerala has seen a Blue Revolution, a revolution which now has seen the emergence of a big fleet of over 5,000 mechanized fishing boats; and in the 6th Five-Year Plan it is proposed to launch deep sea finishing boats and in the Five-Year Government had taken interest in Mahe, it could also have caught up with the rest of Kerala in the development of deep sea fishing. I would request the hon Minister to see that the Mahe region catches up with the mainstream of socio-economic development that is taking place all around.

Pondicherry is being developed as a cultural centre. Auroville that has

been founded, the city of light, is attracting international attention though it is just outside Pondicherry. I had the privilege of being present there when the foundation stone for this great city of Auroville was laid. It aroused much hope and expectation in those people who are interested in a composite world culture. I do not know what is the present situation there. Subject to other things, if the Central Government feel that the development is in tune with the development of our culture, I think we should devote some money for the further development of the city of Auroville.

The main cultural centres of Pondicherry are very stimulating and enlivening. But, at the same time, I would say that just a few miles or even a few furlongs away from the main areas of cultural activity, we find areas embracing the chillness of poverty, which is most distressing. We see hutments after hutments there. I do not think any attempt has been made to elevate the people, who form the bulk of the population here. Every tourist or every other person coming to the Pondicherry ashram is preoccupied with seeing the ashram and spending a few hours there. They ignore 80 to 90 per cent of the people who live a little bit away from the ashram. Even those who meditate for hours do not care to spend a few minutes to bring a little cheer to these poor people.

Now Pondicherry has attracted wide attention. Those who have watched the political experiments in this country would no doubt know the fact that Pondicherry has emerged as a model for secularism. The representatives of minorities have become Chief Ministers in that State. That is a tribute of the State in the matter of its adherence to secularism.... (Interruptions). You may not believe in it, but it is a cardinal principle of our policy to encourage, the minorities,

[Dr. Henry Austin]

provided they do not go against the mainstream of national life. If we go into the history of Pondicherry, we will find that they had been given an opportunity to contribute their share towards the national mainstream, and that is mainly because of the spirit of secularism which is stimulating the people there.

As Shri Kalyanasundaram has very rightly pointed out, the economic development of that State is at a very low ebb. Of course, the ashram is running some small scale industries I will not go into the chauvinistic approach of some local people to this problem of Ashram's work but I will say that it is the bounden duty of the Government to see that the State of Pondicherry is helped in its economic development.

The Central Government has started a medical college in Pondicherry. It had roused hopes in the people that it would be developed as a regional college. I do not think it is receiving the attention it deserves. I think it can be developed as a regional centre for medical research on the lines of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, because a lot of students are coming there from different parts of the country.

Pondicherry is a beautiful State from the point of view of tourism. We can develop it further. I do not think this aspect is given as much attention as it deserves. A lot of people from all over the world, particularly from Western Europe, are coming there, because of the late Mother, the Ashram and the Auroville city. So, an integrated plan for the all-round development of Pondicherry should be adopted.

I would submit that the development of Mahe which forms an integral part of the State of Pondicherry, should not be neglected. My area of

political activity is adjoining the region of Mahe. Every time I pass through Mahe, the people come and tell me that Mahe is being neglected. If I were a chauvinist, I would have argued that Mahe should be detached from the State of Pondicherry and be merged with Kerala. Perhaps, that is the best solution. But I do not want to sound a discordant note. So, I will say, let us develop Pondicherry; but, in the process, let us not neglect Mahe.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): At the very outset I would like to thank the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion. By and large, they have carried it to very logical and lively conclusions.

Shri Bala Pajanor made a very impassioned and relevant speech, and I think he voiced with great anguish some of the things which need consideration there. I am not in a position to make any comments on them, but I can certainly assure him that they will be taken note of. I would request him to point out cases where immediate action is necessary so that it becomes easier for us to act, because, as he himself has pointed out, it is the Prime Minister's wish and the wish of the Government that these things are implemented, and implemented in the shortest span of time and with fairness and justice to all concerned.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR: I would be grateful if the hon. Minister visits Pondicherry early so that these things can be solved easily.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I accept the invitation, but I will not confine my visit to the Ashram only, so that, apart from its spiritual value, I can contact the people who are the real wealth of life.

Shri Kalyanasundaram has suggested the constitution of a committee. I do not know whether that can be done, but certainly that has to be taken into consideration. I am, however, informed that there are some informal committees which look into various matters. I am sure they meet every month and they do take some decisions and the Member of Parliament is also associated with them. Whether that is sufficient or whether it is possible to set up a consultative committee for a union territory are matters which will be considered.

Shri Sequeira, who has chosen not to be present here, made many points which were political as usual. I need not go into them, but his complaint about bureaucracy and complacency should be looked into immediately provided instances are pointed out to us.

Regarding land ceiling, there have been about 25 cases pending, but the stay orders were vacated two or three days back, and now I think it should be possible to implement them at a faster pace, so that ceilings can really take shape.

About the thermal station, I have tried to collect as much information as possible, but I am sorry to say that there has not been much advance on the information provided last time. The matter is being examined from the techno-economic angle, and we will see that things are expedited. The port project, however, I am told, is linked with the thermal project. Even if it is geared up, it will depend on the thermal project, and, therefore, they have to be taken up together.

With regard to the university, the situation is just the same as it was some time back, but I am told that things have crystallised or are nearing crystallisation, and very soon a decision may be expected.

The Government of India is already considering measures so that Pondicherry does not suffer loss in its rice dealings. They have also informed Pondicherry that it can give its entire rice surplus to the Central Pool.

It was mentioned that the provision for agriculture looked less and this had agitated some Members. I have had it clarified. This provision looks less because, as explained in the explanatory memorandum, the amount realised from the farmers is now adjusted as recoveries taken in accounts as reduction of expenditure and it has resulted in a lower net expenditure.

Secondly, Rs. 15 lakhs originally shown in the Budget for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers has been taken from "Agriculture" and the MFAL agency is now getting this money from the Central Government directly. Therefore, that does not affect the totality of the provision available to the Union territory under 'Agriculture'.

About fishery also, I think, the same position stands. There has been change in the policy regarding purchase of boats. According to the present policy, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation will be giving finance for this purchase and Government has only to provide the margin money. Therefore, the overall picture, more or less, will not suffer.

As far as Education is concerned, this point was raised by Mr. Sequeira and that was one of the few relevant points which he had to confine to. I think he had said that it had considerably been reduced. I am told that for 1975-76, the plan outlay was only Rs. 58.73 lakhs and this is being increased to Rs. 100.48 lakhs for 1976-77. This shows how importance is given to Education, and therefore, that argument is nullified.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

About housing scheme also, I was told—probably it was expected—that we had arrived at some conclusion, and I would like to take the House into confidence. About housing scheme, the allocation for 1976-77 is more than it was provided in 1975-76. A Housing Board has been constituted which will draw finances from the institutions and implement the housing scheme, particularly for the weaker sections of the society. I think Mr. Kalyanasundaram wanted to have some details about some of these schemes. I may tell him that as far as Government servants are concerned, 60 Type II flats are under construction, 48 Type III flats are nearing completion; 36 Type IV and 12 Type V, 4 Type VI quarters have been completed. Scheme exists to construct 100 Type I and 120 more Type II quarters for the lower categories of the Government servants. These are some of the break-ups which I tried to collect. The only assurance that I would like to give to the hon. Members is that we fully share their concern and anguish by saying that it should be part and parcel of the country. What happens in a particular corner has vital reflections upon the rest of the country. It is a body politic; it is a body organ. If there is a weak corner somewhere if there is a sick child or if there is a sick part, naturally, it not only affects that part but the entire body. It has been the endeavour and policy all along of the Government to give some attention to those areas, to those States and to those parts which do not come up to that standard, and to provide them as much assistance as possible.

We are glad that the Government of Pondicherry has been doing well. We are sure that in course of time, it will be coming up much further in the development, as it is doing now. The only point that remains is about elections, and I think, a couple of days back, the President's rule in

that Union Territory was extended by one year. Why? Because we know that it was on the basis of the Administrators' Report and I do think that Members will agree that we will have to take into consideration all these things; and hence I say that all the Members will withdraw any objection if they had and give their unanimous support to the Budget.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The point that Mr. Kalyanasundaram mentioned in his speech was that there is no Parliamentary Committee on Pondicherry and the Minister has not replied to that point. I think that this is a serious point. When any territory of the Union, whether it is a Central or Union Territory or a State, comes under President's Rule, don't you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, think that the said area should be served by a Parliamentary Committee? Why is there no Parliamentary Committee?

(Interruptions)

AN HON MEMBER: That is not under the Constitution.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not saying that the setting up of such a Committee is a constitutional requirement. My point is if any part of India is going to come under President's Rule, should there not be a Parliamentary Committee constituted for the purpose of going the benefit of the views and experienced advice of the Members of Parliament to the Home Minister and to the Government in general for guidance in the matter of that particular state or Union Territory administration?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: All I can say is that we have taken note of that point, and if possible under the Constitution or under anything certainly, it will be considered.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER We have to realise that a Union Territory stands on a different footing from a State under President's Rule and so,

all that the Minister can say is that the point has to be examined, I think we should be satisfied with that for the moment. That is the position because, as it is, I think a Union Territory is an extension of the Home Ministry.

Now, the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1 to 33".

The motion was adopted.

15.25 hrs.

PONDICHERRY APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL,* 1976

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1976-77.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of

Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1976-77."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move ‡:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1976-77 be taken into consideration"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1976-77 be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up clause by clause consideration.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 11-3-76.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

**NAGALAND BUDGET, 1976-77—
GENERAL DISCUSSION AND DE-
MANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1976-77**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up discussion on the budget and also the Demands for Grants of the State of Nagaland.

DEMAND No. 1—STATE LEGISLATURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,45,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND No. 3—COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,88,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Council of Ministers'."

DEMAND No. 4—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,35,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND No. 5—ELECTION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,13,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Election'."

DEMAND No. 6—LAND REVENUE, STAMPS AND REGISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,45,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Land Revenue, Stamps and Registration'."

DEMAND No. 7—STATE EXCISE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,62,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'State Excise'."

DEMAND No. 8—SALES TAX

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,18,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year, ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

DEMAND No. 9—TAXES ON VEHICLES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,52,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND No. 12—CIVIL SECRETARIAT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,99,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Civil Secretariat'."

DEMAND No. 13—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION, SPECIAL WELFARE SCHEME AND TRIBAL COUNCIL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,86,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'District Administration, Special Welfare Scheme and Tribal Council'."

DEMAND No. 14—TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,85,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Treasury and Accounts Administration'."

DEMAND No. 15—SPECIAL EXPENDITURE OF MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER INCLUDING CONTRIBUTION FOR PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,80,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Special expenditure on maintenance of law and order including contribution for pensions and gratuities'."

DEMAND No. 16—VILLAGE GUARDS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,42,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Village Guards'."

DEMAND No. 17—CIVIL POLICE AND FIRE
SERVICE UNIT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 6,42,50,000 on Revenue Account
and not exceeding Rs. 8,00,000 on
Capital Account be granted to the
President out of the Consolidated
Fund of the State of Nagaland to
defray the charges which will come
in course of payment during the
year ending the 31st day of March,
1977 in respect of 'Civil Police and
Fire Service Unit'."

DEMAND No. 18—JAILS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.
37,00,000 on Revenue Account be
granted to the President out of the
Consolidated Fund of the State of
Nagaland to defray the charges
which will come in course of pay-
ment during the year ending the
31st day of March, 1977 in respect
of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. 19—STATIONERY AND
PRINTING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 21,50,000 on Revenue Account
be granted to the President out of
the Consolidated Fund of the State
of Nagaland to defray the charges
which will come in course of pay-
ment during the year ending the
31st day of March, 1977 in respect
of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 20—VIGILANCE COMMISSION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 5,98,000 on Revenue Account be
granted to the President out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of
Nagaland to defray the charges
which will come in course of pay-
ment during the year ending the
31st day of March, 1977 in respect
of 'Vigilance Commission'."

DEMAND No. 21—WORKSHOP ORGANISATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 18,00,000 on Revenue Account be
granted to the President out of the
Consolidated Fund of the State of
Nagaland to defray the charges
which will come in course of pay-
ment during the year ending the
31st day of March, 1977 in respect
of 'Workshop Organisation'."

DEMAND No. 22—NAGALAND HOUSES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.
6,58,000 on Revenue Account be
granted to the President out of the
Consolidated Fund of the State of
Nagaland to defray the charges
which will come in course of payment
during the year ending the 31st day
of March, 1977 in respect of 'Naga
Land Houses'."

DEMAND No. 23—ADMINISTRATIVE
TRAINING INSTITUTE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.
4,02,000 on Revenue Account be
granted to the President out of the
Consolidated Fund of the State of
Nagaland to defray the charges
which will come in course of pay-
ment during the year ending the
31st day of March, 1977 in respect
of 'Administrative Training Insti-
tute'."

117 Nagaland Budget, PHALGUNA 21, 1897 (SAKA) Nagaland Budget, 218
1976-77—Genl. Disc. & D.G. 1976-77—Genl. Disc. & D.G.

DEMAND No. 24—STATE LOTTERIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,65,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'State Lotteries'."

DEMAND No. 25—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,64,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND No. 26—EDUCATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,92,36,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 27—ART AND CULTURE AND GAZETTEERS UNIT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,01,000 on Revenue Account be

granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Art and Culture and Gazetteers Unit'."

DEMAND No. 28—MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,47,82,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Medical, Public Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND No. 29—URBAN DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,37,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Urban Development'."

DEMAND No. 30—INFORMATION, PUBLICITY AND TOURISM

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,22,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Information, Publicity & Tourism'."

**DEMAND No. 31—EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE**

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,61,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of employment Exchange."

DEMAND No. 32—LABOUR

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of Labour."

**DEMAND No. 33—TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT
BLOCKS, COMMUNITY PROJECTS ETC.**

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved.

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of Tribal Development Blocks Community Projects, etc."

DEMAND No. 34—SOCIAL WELFARE

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,94,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st

day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Social Welfare'."

**DEMAND No. 35—SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND
ARMYMEN'S BOARD**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Soldiers, Sailors and Armymen's Board'."

DEMAND No. 36—SOCIAL SECURITY, WELFARE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,53,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of Social Security Welfare and Community Services."

DEMAND No. 37—EVALUATION UNIT

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Evaluation Unit'."

DEMAND No. 38—COOPERATION

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,36,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 31,88,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray

the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of Cooperation."

DEMAND NO. 39—STATISTICS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,97,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 40—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,08,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Weights and Measures'."

DEMAND NO. 41—SUPPLY OFFICE AT CALCUTTA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Supply Office at Calcutta'."

DEMAND NO. 42—AGRICULTURE, MINOR IRRIGATION, FISHERIES ETC.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,90,81,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of

Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of Agriculture, Minor Irrigation Fisheries etc'."

DEMAND NO. 43—SOIL CONSERVATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,97,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Soil Conservation'."

DEMAND NO. 44—GRAIN SUPPLY SCHEME

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,62,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Grain Supply Scheme'."

DEMAND NO. 45—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,76,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development'."

DEMAND No. 46—FOREST

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,28,81,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 47—INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,23,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 92,75,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 48—MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,96,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Mineral Development'."

DEMAND No. 49—POWER PROJECTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,72,16,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,06,50,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Power Projects'."

DEMAND No. 50—ROAD TRANSPORT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 31,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Road Transport'."

DEMAND No. 51—HOUSING LOANS AND LOANS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Housing Loans and Loans to Government Servants'."

DEMAND No. 52—PUBLIC WORKS, HOUSING, ROADS AND BRIDGES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,57,27,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 5,45,11,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Public Works, Housing, Roads and Bridges'."

DEMAND No. 53—FUNCTIONAL BUILDINGS AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,71,91,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Functional Buildings and Other Development Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 54—WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,39,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,13,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Water Supply Schemes'."

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Nagaland budget is a budget of a police State which is clear from the fact that about 18 per cent of the budgetted expenditure is meant for Police and Jail. While Rs. 7.64 crores have been provided for Police and Jail, only Rs 5.55 crores have been provided for Education. Education is much more important for the people but the money is less than what is allocated for Police and Jail.

Secondly, it is a budget which is highly bureaucracy-oriented because, for such a tiny state, the Government is planning to spend Rs. 7.53 lakhs on the institution of Governor and Rs. 16.88 lakhs on the Council of Ministers (of course it does not exist now) while the budgetted provision for special and backward areas is only Rs. 24.25 lakhs, that is, less than what is being provided for the Governor and the Council of Ministers. It is the funniest Budget. There are no development programmes for the people, only for jail and for Governor and Council of Ministers, more than fifty per cent of the Budget has been allotted. 85 per cent of the Budget consti-

tutes grants-in-aid of the Central Government which throw much light on the state of affairs in Nagaland. There are practically no industries; there is no agricultural development, nothing of that kind. And I do not find in this Budget sufficient money allocated for these. That means, still the Government do not consider seriously about the development of Nagaland so far as the industries are concerned, so far as agriculture is concerned and so far as people's needs are concerned. Here, I find that whatever funds are being injected into the State through budgetary provision are mainly meant to create a local prop to the ruling Party in the State. The fact that President's rule had to be imposed over the State shows that the ruling Party can rule only through the Draconian powers given to the President by the Constitution. And, very conveniently, that policy is being pursued so far as Nagaland is concerned.

In this Budget I find that there are certain provisions for social and economic services. But these so-called social and economic services of the State Government are utilised through a system of contractors and agents who amass money from these schemes while the vast masses do not get any benefit whatsoever.

A very interesting thing is that most of the contracts and responsibilities are given to those who support the Congress Party. It is learnt that the work of road construction is allotted to several petty contractors who do not have any experience in construction. Apart from the quality of the roads, which is adversely affected because of this, the workers in Nagaland are ill-paid and their working conditions are very shocking. There is no way to complain and get remedies. There is no possibility at all of getting any remedies from any quarter, and their grievances continue.

Another thing that I find in this Budget is that it has got a very mea-

gre allocation, and such a backward State as Nagaland cannot be developed with such a meagre amount. Since the Central Government is tackling the matter, I expected them to come forward with more money for development programmes. I have been told that the road construction there is absolutely bad; the money was spent, no doubt, but the roads are very bad. The contract was given to some petty contractors who have no experience in that. I am told that certain things are going on; I do not know how far it is true; the Minister may ascertain that: in many cases the contracts were given to certain persons; they got only the licences and they sold those licences for a nominal money to the officers there and those officers got the work done. Things seem to be going on like this. This is what I have been told. It should be investigated.

The local administration have announced surrender of large amounts of arms by the hostiles. I think, this is an exaggerated report. If people are so eager and are voluntarily surrendering their arms, where is the necessity for declaring rewards and paying large amounts for each item of arms?

If the people voluntarily surrender, there is no use of declaring and paying the value of arms, Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 3000. Long printed lists are being circulated on a wide scale in Nagaland and some people by selling these arms are minting money. In this way, we cannot develop our relations, rather we are making some section of the people greedy to sell these arms. This is not fair.

Nagaland practically has been under the military rule for a very long time and even today, the Civil Administration has no power at all. In fact, without the help of the army, the civil officers cannot move even a mile from

the city. This civil administration is nothing but a show-boy and the actual administration is being run by the military there. This is the fate of the Naga people that they are being ruled by army men and not by civilians.

The budget does not indicate any policy of the Central Government for the economic development of this backward region, so that the people can get some livelihood. Whatever expenditure we find here, it is only symbolic just to say to the Nagaland people that we are giving something to you. I would, therefore, request the Government to see that much more budget for development purposes should be given to these Naga people.

We find that some amount has been provided for social welfare and community services in Nagaland, but as far my knowledge goes, there is no such thing existing practically there: nothing of that kind. This is only on paper. I, therefore, demand that at least the Parliament should set up a fact-finding committee to go into the question, to find out whether actually that type of institutions exist in Nagaland and whether actually money is being spent for the benefit of the people. It is far away from Delhi. We do not know, what is happening there. That is why, I suggest this fact-finding committee. A Parliamentary fact-finding committee is necessary to go into the question.

The present policy of the administration is to purchase a certain section of the Naga people, who should have allegiance to the ruling party, and should insist on developing friendly relations. The Government is trying to purchase a handful section of the leaders by giving them all sorts of amenities, but in that way, the actual Naga problem will not be solved.

After the Naga Peace accord was signed at Shillong, it is good that no minor or major incident has taken

place as yet. That is good. But if the thing is to be developed more and to be a final solution of that, then much more other type of activities are absolutely necessary. But I see that from the part of the Government, that thing is lacking and I request that much more vigorous attempts should be made to reach a final solution of the Naga problem.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): We are discussing the Budget for Nagaland which is the most sensitive area in our country. It is also a good thing for which both these people of Nagaland—loyal and rebel—as also the government of India have to be congratulated for having at least opened their eyes and have settled this question hanging for the last several years since our independence.

It is a heartening sight that the rebel Nagas have understood the futility of their attempts to dissociate or secede from India of which they are a part. It is also a good thing that attempts are being made to bring this section of our Indian people living in Nagaland into the mainstream of our national life. It cannot be denied that for historical reasons certain people residing in the North-eastern part of India could not be drawn or had not been drawn into the main national struggle for independence against the British imperialism. Somehow or the other they were kept away from the national struggle. In this respect, one could understand the feelings of the people of Nagaland when they wanted to secede from India. But, to-day, it is a good sign, as I said earlier, that they are part and parcel of our national life.

But I am struggling to understand this Budget since the morning. I do not want to be so much emphatic or so much critical as our friend, Mr. Dasaratna Deb. But it also struck me

that probably such a budget does not help the cause of the people of such a locality, of such a part of India as Nagaland. For example, I was looking into these papers. There is an item—Loans and Advances. It is known that there is a scarcity of housing in Nagaland. Loans for housing—the budget estimate for 1975-76 was 5.50 (thousands). Now it is 4.90 (thousands), not more but it is rather a little less. For co-operative societies, even the revised estimate of 1975-76 was much greater than the Budget Estimate of 1976-77. Or, take for example, the question of medical expenditure. There also we find the accounts of 1974-75 show an expenditure of Rs. 3,63,20,000 and for 1976-77 it is Rs. 2,93,51,000. There is a reduction. I fail to understand why there should be a reduction as in the hill areas medical attention should be rendered more. Provision for housing and loans to co-operatives should be more.

I was looking into this Explanatory Memorandum. Please see page 6 under the heading 'Economic Service'. I find several headings—General Economic Services, Agriculture and Allied Services, etc., and certain amounts have been shown against each.

In the foot-note it has been said:

"A. General Services:—

Broadly, the expenditure under this sector relates to administrative and ancillary services and the day to day running of the administration in the State."

It might give rise to a feeling that most of the expenses are being done for the officialdom, for the offices and all that, though it has been exaggerated a little by Shri Deb that it has become a paradise for the officialdom.

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

Please see page 9 of this Explanatory Memorandum. Broad details of the expenditure are—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Budget 1975-76	Revised Budget 1976-77	Budget 1976-77
Education	4,26,83	5,84,81	5,54,89

It is less than that of 1975-76. Do I understand that education has been spread so much in Nagaland during the last one year that it is not necessary to spend that much amount even? I could not understand that.

In regard to Medical expenses, the same thing is happening. It is much less than the money spent in the year 1974-75 i.e. Rs. 3,63,20,000. For this year 1976-77 the amount is 2,93,51,000. My friend may have felt that during this period, the health of the people over there must have improved. The All-India figures show that it is not so. Keeping in view the political situation in Nagaland, keeping in view the direction which we want it to take there and keeping in view the backwardness of the people who are suffering from lack of elementary amenities even, this Budget would not be quite fitting with the situation.

Now I take up agricultural aspect Under the Heading—Agriculture and allied services, it will be found at page 10 as under:—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Budget 1975-76	Revised Budget 1976-77	Budget 1976-77
Agriculture	1,73,41	1,25,83	1,28,61

Only Rs. 3 lakhs have been increased now. It is quite known that agriculture is the main stay of that particular area i.e. Nagaland. More attention should have been paid to agriculture, housing, education, and medical facilities.

Now I come to Roads and Bridges. In our Calcutta paper very often reports appear in this regard. From that we can judge that there is absence of roads and bridges in Nagaland. It is very difficult to have rail and road service. There are very few roads. There is no Railway service there. Road transport is the only transport.

Here it has been given—'Road and Water Transport Services'. You should explain this. Under roads and bridges there is this heading. In this Budget, 1974-75 allotment was Rs. 3,62,68,000 but in 1976-77, instead of increasing, it has decreased by Rs. 10 lakhs. And, since this morning I was actually much baffled when I was trying to understand these figures. For officialdom, for official buildings and so on good part of money is spent. But for minimum necessities sufficient money is not spent. This is my point.

15.52 hrs.

[SHRI G. VISWANATHAN in the Chair]

Take the Civil Secretariat, the expenditure is Rs. 1,17,99,00. There is another subject District Administration That is also a very big sum. Treasury Accounts Administration accounts for about ten lakhs. Then there are items regarding maintenance of Law and Order including contribution for pensions. Another Rs. 49 lakhs of money has been provided for. Then you have Village Guards, Civil Police, etc. and Jails also. I am convinced that this sort of Budget will not really help the motive of the Government of India, the desire of the Government of India, to bring into our fold these brethren of ours who have been kept outside for so long. I don't know whether it is possible to make any changes now, but I would suggest this. I am not satisfied with this sort of Budget. Soil Erosion is another problem there. Now, under this heading, some more money should have been spent. The money

that is allotted is quite meagre I can go on giving you many other examples also The main purpose which the Government of India wishes to serve should be ensured For this the Government of India should be congratulated and the Indian people as a whole are wholeheartedly supporting the Government of India in all their endeavours These people should be brought into the fold of the broader family of the Indian people For that this Budget will not help Of course, it may be too late to make more suggestions It is almost a fait accompli Even so I wanted to state my views very clearly without making any bitter speeches delivered by Mr Dasaratha Deb

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) Mr Chairman, Sir I would like to thank the hon Members who have participated in this debate and I would first of all take the point made by the last speaker He mentioned about the reduction in budget in various heads It is no use to keep that at all I would like to tell him that there is no reduction in the various heads as has been pointed out by him But I would like to explain one thing He said that under education there was a reduction I should tell him that the provision in the revised budget is due to the revision of pay scales The pay scales were revised from 1st of April 1974 and two years' arrears were paid to them during 1975-76 This more or less applies to the other heads also The arrears had to be paid That was the reason why the provision was slightly higher and there was no reduction in the budget under the head 'Education' I hope I have cleared his point

As regard the police force, the hon Member first started his debate and said that there was too much of expenditure on the police The other Members also spoke about that This is a very sensitive area and it was therefore found necessary to make a

provision for that, I should say that they have done a good job of themselves to keep the normalcy there. They have done their job well and things are going on well Therefore, the expenditure that has been incurred cannot be said to be unjustified by any standard

As a matter of fact though the army is helping in a big way, by and large, the burden is to be borne by the police also It is not only there but it is so in every other State too

SHRI DASARATHA DEB I beg to disagree with this Why have you not provided for more under the head 'Education'?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Education point has already been explained by me I also told you how these people had become a part of the national life by surrendering themselves They have to be rehabilitated and we have to educate and find employment for them

There is this atmosphere of they being a part and parcel of this country. So, this allegation that was levelled by the Member who started telling about something is unfounded I think I have covered everything that was raised by the hon Members and there is nothing else that was mentioned by them I can only tell this that this is a very sensitive area and the people, on their own volition, have now decided to come out and to recognise the Constitution and to lay down their arms I should say that this is a historic fete and a tribute must be paid people who have been in service and who have taken the risks of their lives. This is a great turning chapter in our national life.

With these words, I hope you will all give this your unanimous support.

MR CHAIRMAN The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown

[Mr. Chairman]

in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:

Demands Nos. 1, 3 to 9 and 12 to 54."

The motion was adopted.

15.58 hrs.

NAGALAND APPROPRIATION
(NO. 2) BILL,* 1976

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Nagaland Appropriation (No. 2) Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland for the services of the financial year 1976-77.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland for the services of the financial year 1976-77."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
I introduce† the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India extra ordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 11-3-76.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

„Moved with the recommendation of the President.

I beg to move‡:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland for the services of the financial year 1976-77 be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland for the services of the financial year 1976-77 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clauses. The question is:

"That Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.01 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF PRO-
CLAMATION IN RESPECT OF
NAGALAND**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up item No. 16 which stands in the name of Shri Brahmananda Reddy.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 22nd March, 1975, in respect of Nagaland, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 26th March, 1976."

Hon. Members will recall that a resolution was moved by me in this House for continuation of President's rule on 28th July, 1975 and this House was good enough to accord its approval to that which ends on 26th March, 1976.

Sir, the undergrounds in Nagaland were active in 1974 and the early part of 1975, that is, before the President's Rule came in. After the President's Rule the Governor took many steps to activate the civil administration right down to the village functionary level to help encounter these insurgency measures. It has led to a considerable improvement in the overall situation. There were only eight violent incidents after the imposition of President's Rule upto November, 1975 as against 83 in 1974. The undergrounds were able to recruit 508 men to their ranks in 1974 and the House will be glad to know that there has been no recruitment by them since July, 1975. 946 undergrounds came over-ground after the imposition of President's rule as against 188 during 1974. Similarly, 711 undergrounds were arrested during 1975 as against only 494 in 1974. I just gave these figures to give you an

idea as to how the situation has appreciably improved.

I have always been maintaining that so far as the general masses in Nagaland are concerned there is an all-round urge for peace amongst them. The law-abiding citizens of Nagaland are really anxious for peace and progress in that part of our country.

In addition to this desire on the part of the people, there was also the pressure maintained by the security forces against these insurgent elements. This led to the starting of a dialogue—I need not go into details—which ultimately culminated in the Accord of 11 November, 1975 at Shillong between the representatives of the Naga Underground and the Government of Nagaland on behalf of the Government of India.

As regards the main provisions of the Accord, there were three items of agreement (1) They accept voluntarily and freely the Constitution of India; (2) They agree to deposit the arms in their possession; and (3) They will in due course formulate some requests. Subsequently, when the modalities etc. of the deposit of the underground arms were discussed further, a supplementary agreement was reached on 5 January, 1976. As a result, 168 weapons of different types and 4,783 rounds of ammunition have been brought up to the end of February, 1976. As I have said just now, fortunately there has been no violent incident after the signing of the Accord of 11 November, 1975.

In the development field also, Nagaland has been making steady progress. I suppose the amount of the Rs. 15.4 crore Plan for Nagaland would have been spent; probably by the end of this month, the entire plan expenditure would have been incurred. For the next year 1976-77, a Rs. 17.7 crore Plan has been approved as the Annual Plan of Nagaland.

In the field of administration also, during President's Rule various sche-

[Shri Brahmananda Reddy]

mes have been initiated to provide the State with an efficient administration. As I said, the development machinery has been activated and high priority has been given to rural development to meet the needs of the people at the grassroots level at the village level.

The improved law and order situation, the prevailing peace and tranquillity in the State, the stepped-up tempo of development in the State and the efficient way in which the administration is being run—all this should not be halted or reversed by again creating some activity in the public for Assembly elections. We feel that Assembly elections could be held after the restoration of peace in that area. More important, the implementation of the Accord reached at Shillong between the parties has reached a crucial and delicate stage. Holding elections just now will create new complications which may hamper the progress towards normalcy.

In fact, if I may venture to say so, two important political organisations in Nagaland, NNO and UTF, are not keen or anxious for elections in Nagaland now. All of them are anxious for the final outcome of this Accord, for peace and tranquillity to continue to prevail while there are further talks about the depositing of arms, etc., and about small differences regarding the number of arms, etc., that have got to be deposited. They are being sorted out.

SHRI B N REDDY (Niryalguda)
Will the hon. Minister quote what the important political parties say with regard to elections? Will he use the same yardstick with regard to holding of elections in other places?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY
I am talking about Nagaland now. So far as I could see, they are most anxious that the atmosphere of peace that is there should remain there and that the Accord that has been entered into should lead to a final settlement, that there should be no hindrance to

progress which is going on there. Therefore, they are naturally interested in their life, they are not interested just now in elections. As I said: things are in a delicate stage and it should not be our effort to say or do things which will complicate matters. It should be our effort to have a historic accord, to see that the situation which has been there for the last twenty or so years comes to a happy end with the goodwill of the people of Nagaland and the goodwill of the Government of India. Whatever we say or do should be to promote that kind of thing and not merely vitiate the atmosphere by early elections, etc.

I should like the hon. Members to take into consideration the spirit with which I approach this problem, the spirit with which they have also been approaching this problem whenever this problem has come up either here or in the other House. Hon. Members of all sides have not only been in full sympathy with the attitude taken by the Government of India but have also been trying to help and assist in seeing that the Nagaland problem is settled once for all. Therefore, I request the hon. Members to give their approval to this extension. I am hoping that with the Accord which has been entered into and the modalities of the agreement that are being gone into, there is very good prospect of the situation being settled once for all. We should not do anything at this end to unsettle or vitiate that process.

As you all know, there are some persons who had gone outside to China and other places and who are trying to re-enter, and the security forces are trying their best to intercept them and apprehend them. All these steps are being taken. I only request the House to consider this Resolution with understanding and sympathy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved.

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 22nd March, 1975, in respect of Nagaland, issued under

article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months, with effect from the 26th March, 1976."

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) Mr Chairman, Sir, first of all I oppose this resolution for extension of President's rule in Nagaland. We have seen that the provisions under Article 356 of the Constitution are abused by the ruling party. The provisions are there just to keep the ruling party at the Centre in power very conveniently. Otherwise in a normal way they would not be in power. We know how the President's rule was imposed in Nagaland. I have mentioned about this in my speech last time when the Proclamation issue was discussed in this House. Every one of us, in this House, knows how the Ministry led by Mr Vizol was toppled. At that time five M.L.As of his party were kidnapped by the army men and therefore, he lost the majority in the Assembly. After that Jasokie Mims try which was supposed to be loyal to the ruling party in the Centre, was installed but only lasted for 11 days and then the President's rule was imposed. I do not want to go into details of these cases because everyone of us knows about this. Now the Home Minister has given some justification for the President's rule. He has said that after the imposition of President's rule Naga Peace Accord was signed and some sort of peace has been restored there. For this I do not want to give credit to the President's rule because that Peace Accord could have been signed much earlier also and practically the civilian Government was trying to come to some understanding with the underground Naga people. It is good that this Peace Accord has been signed and it is good that the missionary people are also co-operating with the Government. Earlier they were with the underground Nagas and now these missionary people are trying to bring these underground Nagas to certain terms with the Indian Government. If that is correct, then it is well and good. We

welcome the people who work for bringing peace to Nagaland. We are for that. But I do not find any logic in this. Instead of imposing President's rule, if the election is held and a democratic institution is installed there, then this Peace Accord will have a meaning and would be carried with much more vigour with the participation of the popular Government. Now, these Naga people have accepted our Constitution and they would form part of the Indian Union. That is a good improvement. But if you still linger on the President's rule there—the bureaucratic regime where people have got no part to play—then I think the atmosphere that has been created now will be vitiated more.

Again the Naga people may start misunderstanding us. That is why such a sensitive area should not be left completely in the hands of the bureaucrats. During the discussion on the Nagaland budget, I referred to an incident which I would repeat for the benefit of the Home Minister. The development work is being done there through contractors and agents, not through the participation of the people. I was told that contracts are given to certain persons who do not know anything about it and those persons sell the licence for a fee to some people outside the State who get the works done and make huge sums of money. If the development work of the people is carried out in this way, it is not fair and it will not create good impression among the people there. They are bound to resent this arrangement.

The Minister said that after signing of the peace accord, quite a number of arms were surrendered. That is good, but I think this is exaggerated. There should not be any complacency on our part because much more arms might still be in their possession. The bulk of the arms are yet to be returned. Instead of convincing them and creating a proper atmosphere, you are offering a good price—Rs 5000 or 4000 for each item—for the arms surrender-

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

ed. You have printed a booklet and air-dropped copies there. If a few guns are surrendered, he can make about a lakh of rupees. So, you are giving an opportunity to them to mint money. In that way you cannot bring them over to your side by these temptations. This cannot bring any solution. Something more must be done and we must do it.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:
What is it?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: You have to establish civil administration there. You know there were three authorities earlier operating in Nagaland. The *de facto* authority is the army. The *de jure* authority is the civil administration, but it has practically no power. The third is the underground Nagas. The Naga people have to be submit to these three authorities. If some rebel Naga comes and says, "Pay this tax", they cannot afford to refuse because otherwise they will be beheaded. If an army man demands something, they cannot refuse. If an army man goes to a village and says, "Give me a beautiful girl to enjoy", the poor villager has to offer a girl.

A number of complaints have been made. It has been recorded in the House itself, last time. Is it the way to win over the Naga people? It is not the way. If you can establish one civil authority i.e. the popular government, you can win over the hearts of the entire Naga people. Otherwise not. Whatever you are now getting is for the sake of formality. I don't like to say much more because I don't like to create misunderstanding between the Naga people and ourselves. I know that some more things are still working there and some forces are still working against the peace accord also. Are you aware that the younger generation are not in Nagaland? They have gone somewhere else. Things are go-

ing on elsewhere. Therefore, along with these peace activities, the earliest opportunity must be taken by the Central Government to instal a popular government there. If you continue the President's rule and if you think that through it you can win over the will of the Naga people and bring final peace or a final solution to the Naga problem, I think you will be living in a fool's paradise. It cannot happen. In that case, you should not claim that you are giving a popular government, but say that you want to rule Naga people through the Army. You can do it because they are a small population. But this is not the way to deal with the Naga problem. That is why I oppose the continuation of the President's rule and I demand in this House that elections must be held immediately and a popular government established there; and through that popular government, you should carry on these peace activities. I think it will give good results. That is my request to Mr. Brahmananda Reddy. He should think over this matter, because myself being a tribal, I know the sentiments of the tribal people. And if you want to suppress them by force, yes, they may be suppressed but the youth would not be loyal. Because they don't have power, they have to be under somebody's foot. But that is not the way in which we should treat them. Secondly, don't purchase or corrupt the handful among the leaders of the Naga people. In every community, there are certain opportunists. They may be corrupted and bribed; and they may show that they are loyal to the party in power; but in fact, you have to measure the weight of all these people and see what an amount of confidence these people enjoy among the masses proper. Mr. Brahmananda Reddy has got a very sad experience. He installed the Jashokie Ministry by manoeuvring; but it lasted only for 11 days. But that way you cannot establish peace. Therefore I give him a warning and ask him to hold the elections. Let the popular leaders come through the elections; and in this manner, he can solve the

Naga problem through elections. This is my request.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao) Mr. Chairman, we are faced today with another example as to how democracy is being progressively butchered, I am sorry to say, by this Government in this long-suffering country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) You should think that because of this you are getting opportunity to speak thrice a day. Yet you say this is not democracy.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA If my personal convenience were the only criteria, which it is not, and I wish it would not be for you, Mr. Sathe, perhaps you would be talking my language.

SHRI VASANT SATHE We look to everybody's convenience, including you.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA This process of erosion began in June when an emergency was declared, when none was warranted, and hundreds of thousands of people have since been held in jail without trial and without charge. I am happy that recently there has been at least one major release, the release of the President of my party, Chaudhari Charan Singh But, while that was a good thing it is certainly not good enough because just like his arrest, so was the arrest of every political leader of every other political party. So, I would begin by demanding that they should all be released immediately.

Then, we had the extension of Parliament. When we are at the end of a term, you come forward and say that elections cannot be held. We are told "we can win the elections, but we are not holding them now." I have heard of many people who were convinced that they were going to win the elections but who lost when they went to. I am not surprised because everyone knows that, since it was born, the

new Congress has failed to perform, and as soon as it meets the people in a poll, it will meet the fate of all governments that do not reform.

It was extraordinary the other day to hear the Prime Minister say that the opposition must realise that it does not represent anyone. May I ask them: from the 18th of March whom will they represent? Even if you go by 1971 figures, we represent more people than they ever did. Now, of course, the process has changed and, I am sure, they will soon find themselves in the opposition. It is a pity that from the 18th of March, because of this unwarranted extension, this Parliament will become worse than a lame duck because a lame duck is at least within its own term, we shall be a duck without feathers, without legitimacy.

Yesterday and day before, we were discussing President's Rule in your State of Tamil Nadu, Sir, and I heard the hon. Minister of Home Affairs expound an extraordinary theory that President's Rule was put forth in that State because the Government there had misruled for nine years! Now, he takes over to himself the right to decide that the Government had misruled before an election, in which it was re-elected. He used it as one of his grounds of justification for imposing President's Rule. This goes beyond the wildest imagination.

But he did not stop there. Because, when this motion came before the House, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs came forward with the theory that an election in Nagaland would result in halting the development, would reverse the activities that are today going on to improve Nagaland. Is this not a confession that the Congress does not believe in democracy? Then he tells us that his assessment is that neither the NNO, nor the UDF, is anxious to hold an election now. This is his feeling. Mr. Reddy will forgive me, I am sure, if I accept that feeling, not with a pinch but with a whole packet of salt.

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

We all know that Nagaland is a sensitive area. We all know that recently an accord was signed with the underground Nagas, which I think is a significant step forward. I would like to congratulate the Governor for the success he has achieved. Shri Deb has come forward with a case where the army has misbehaved.

I would like to submit to him that there are black sheep in every army, and I hope that Mr. Brahmananda Reddy sees that these black sheep are beheaded. But one must praise the army also for the tremendous job they have done in winning the Nagas over. I think this is a credit to the Indian army. Let it go on the record of this House even from a critic of this Government.

I cannot believe that any Minister can come to this House and say in effect that they wish to bring the Nagas into the national mainstream by denying them the right of local self-government, and this is precisely what Mr. Reddy has done today. He must now think in what position he has placed himself by saying virtually this to us ten minutes ago.

It was on March 22 that Nagaland was brought under President's rule. While the Minister appeals to us that he should do nothing which would upset the sensitive situation in Nagaland, I would like to submit that it was this Government that was playing ducks and drakes with Nagaland even at the time of President's rule because, while Nagaland was brought under President's rule on 22nd March, it was only on 20th May, when the manipulations that this Government was trying did not succeed, that the Assembly was dissolved.

When President's rule was extended on 28th July, the hon. Minister came to the House and said that it was not possible to hold elections in Septem-

ber/October and therefore he was asking for extension and that things were looking up. But now he comes and tells us that they are not really looking up, they are looking down again, and that they cannot hold elections.

I agree that there is in Nagaland an urge for peace and that proof of it is what the Minister has said that since the accord there has not been a single violent incident. But in the assessment of the opposition, it is the Government which is going to make it difficult for the Nagas to come closer than they have come up till now because if you want Nagaland in the mainstream of this country, you must begin by giving to the Nagas full trust and there is no better way of doing this than by enabling the Naga people to elect immediately their own Government and enable that Government with full aid from the national Government to deal with those Nagas who are still outside the fold and who, I am sure the Home Minister will agree, can far better be brought into the fold by their own people.

So, instead of using this so-called, alleged emergency, which is nothing but a figment of the imagination of this Government from the very beginning, to try and justify the butchering of Indian democracy, let them begin with immediate elections in Nagaland with the release of every political leader in this country, and, instead of trying to sit in an ivory tower and say that the opposition does not have the backing of the people, go to the people in a national election as soon as possible and then let the people decide who is to run this country for the next five years.

I would warn the Government, and I think it is about time that somebody said so very clearly in this House, that when people feel that they are left outside the fold, that they are left in a position where they are not being consulted about their own country, then what happened in Nagaland, the kind of extra-constitutional, extra-legal forces

that grew in Nagaland may begin to grow in the whole of this country. It is no secret to any of us as to what is happening now, that forces are growing in this country which are not in the control of anybody and they are growing because they are faced with a shut door, because they have no access to Government, because there is no redress because there is no representation because there is no manner in which the public can defend itself against the excesses of Government. If this situation is allowed to continue

SHRI VASANT SATHE What did they do when they had an access? They asked for the resignation of the elected representatives by gharaos. Is that your concept of democracy?

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Sathe let him finish

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA Since he has put this question, I would like to answer it. Mr Sathe probably forgets the first case of an elected Government which was removed by an agitation is the case of the Government of Kerala. The person who conceived and led that agitation is presently the Prime Minister of India. So let us not go into ancient history and please do not take what I say so lightly. I think you are one of the few people who know what I am talking about. Please do not protest unduly. Let us be very very clear. I have said this before the House and I am going to say that again. If the doors of your house are shut from inside and there is no other way to get out the only way is to break those doors. None of us wants that to happen. Before it happens, please climb down from your ivory tower please step out of these collision course forget convenience, go back to a little conviction about democracy go to the people and seek a fresh mandate.

DR RANEN SEN (Barasat) I stand to support the resolution moved by Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy Sir, we are here not discussing the President's

Rule in general, but the extension of President's Rule for another period of six months in Nagaland. Nagaland has got a history, particularly of its last 26-27 years. Nagaland created a history, at least section of the people was able to create a history by declaring themselves out of the Union of India. While we discuss this resolution, this is the background which we should all remember. I remember that several attempts in the earlier days were made by several agencies to bring the two conflicting ideas of the Indian Union and Nagaland separation together to unite into a single line for the development of Nagaland inside Indian Union. But it is realised by everybody that all such attempts have failed and behind a failure of such attempts, though there have been many mistakes many wrongs committed by the Government of India in their treatment of the Naga people, definitely there have been many mistakes wrong things done by the Government officials by the military, by the security forces who are there in Nagaland. But it should never be forgotten that there were hands of foreign Government foreign elements behind this Naga hostility. At a certain point of time one gentleman Mr Michael Scott tried to play his hands to bring a rapprochement between the Government and the Naga hostiles. But it was found out I remember it was discussed in this House either in the year 1962 or 1963—that that gentleman was thrown out of India and that he was hand in glove with foreign imperialist agents who wanted to create difficulties in Indian Union by making a section of the Naga people hostile to the idea of Indian Union.

Sir there was Mr Phizo. He is still there in London but he is no longer a Indian citizen? He still remains there and there are people still in Nagaland—nobody can deny that—who owe allegiance to Mr Phizo. Their number may be very small it may not be a very substantial number, but such elements are there.

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

Thirdly, who can deny the role the Chinese Government played in creating difficulties in Nagaland and fostering disturbances in Nagaland, and not only in Nagaland but in all the areas bordering Burma and bordering China? This background should be remembered while asking for immediate Assembly elections to set up a representative Government. I don't understand how this broad background is forgotten and it is simply said that because two Ministries came up and one toppled the other, the Government of India had an opportunity to set up President's Rule or establish President's Rule. If that is the way the thing is going to be discussed and judged, it is better that we don't discuss about Nagaland at all. On behalf of our Party, Mr. Kalyanasundaram, while discussing the budget of Pondicherry, made a demand that elections should take place there. Therefore, from our party's point of view, it is not that we prefer President's Rule under different conditions. Everybody says that it is a very sensitive area, and immediately says 'let us have an election'.

I fully agree with the resolution but I would like to sound a few words of caution to Mr. Brahmananda Reddy. In this House, several Members had on several occasions placed several instances of misdeeds of the Security Forces. Even if 10 per cent of those stories are correct, I would say that the Government of India should take special precautions in controlling and in arranging the functions of the Security Forces. It is a well-known fact that in the tribal areas there are certain types of social set-ups and if the military and security forces take advantage of that, they will offset all that has been done by the Government of India to bring accord between the Naga hostiles and the Government of India. It is therefore my warning that this is one of the facts which the Government of India and Mr. Brahmananda Reddy should keep in mind.

Secondly, when I was discussing the budget, I had pointed out one thing—that too much money is being spent on administration—that is, no keeping the officials, the police etc. Military functioning—and its expenditure is not included in the Nagaland budget. I would say that the Government of India should take proper precaution to see that more and more money is spent on the welfare of the Naga people and not for maintaining the police of the proliferation of administration in Nagaland.

The other point I want to stress is that in Nagaland it should be our attempt and the attempt of the Government of India to see that the elements who are still trying to operate in close collaboration with China—because China has not stopped its intervention and it has always tried to create trouble in both parts of the country—are properly tackled. Proper arrangements should be made and political set-ups should be created so that the Chinese propaganda—both military and political—and the propaganda of the pro-Chinese elements—both military and political—can be tackled.

Therefore, a certain amount of political backing should be given to certain elements who are politically prepared to fight these hostiles who are still trying to keep contact with China. It cannot be forgotten how, in the Mizoram and other areas, the Chinese elements were trying to create difficulties and how in our neighbouring countries like Bangladesh they are trying to create difficulties—not only for the people of Bangladesh but for the people of India also.

I support this Resolution because if we try to go in for elections immediately, we can have the luxury of a formal form of democracy, but that will not serve the purpose, that will not create conditions in which the democratic forces in Nagaland can thrive and that will not help Nagaland to much into the mainstream of our national life.

With these words, I support the Resolution.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): I would like to seek clarification on one or two points.

The Home Minister referred to Rs. 17.50 crores or something like that for development expenditure in the coming year....

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Plan expenditure.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: ...and something like Rs. 15 crores he expected to have been spent before the end of this year. I would like him to indicate precisely on what these Rs. 15 crores are going to be spent and which are the main items included in the Rs. 17.50 crores Plan expenditure. I put this question purely from the point of view to which he referred, namely, whether the money was going to be spent with a view to ensuring such development as would satisfy the people of Nagaland of the good faith of the Government of India—that they have the interest of the people at heart. I would like him to explain these two points.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I would like to express my grateful thanks to hon. Dr. Ranen Sen for the understanding and constructive approach he has shown to the problem. It is not elections alone that make for democracy. If an Opposition Member or Members always go on asking for elections day in and day out, it does not automatically follow that they are more democratic than the others. After all, elections are a means to an end, and if higher objectives can be achieved by a little postponement of elections, certainly that is the democracy that you and I would want...

SHRI B. N. REDDY: What are those higher objectives?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: The higher objectives are that, after the Emergency has been proclaimed, a lot of discipline has come

in the society, the economy is improving, the masses are feeling better. Therefore, the gains of the Emergency should be consolidated. Looking at it, broadly, of course, as Prime Minister has said, we can win the elections tomorrow hands down; there is no difficulty.

SHRI ERASMO de SEQUEIRA: Your saying does not prove that.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: When you come for the trial of strength, then we will show. I am not challenging as you are inclined to challenge. The point I am making is that, after all, we have to keep, at any particular stage of development, the interests of the masses at large and a particular situation. If elections are postponed by a few months, it does not mean that we have given up the norms of democracy.

I must again thank Mr. Sequeira for the compliments he has paid to the Indian army and the role they have been playing in Nagaland. But instead of trying to repeat the same old arguments, which he is used to making, he must see that the security forces in Nagaland have been doing and are doing a very difficult and delicate job. You must have a word of praise, a word of appreciation, for them and I may honestly tell you that there are not many complaints either and even if some complaints are made, they are looked into and in cases where they deserve punishment, certainly it is meted out. I would like to thank Mr. Sequeira, and at the same time inform him that he must get out of the rut of complaint against the security forces time and again, whatever the nature of the occasion.

It is wrong to say that this Government manoeuvred for a position where the President's rule became inevitable. It was wrong of you to say that. I have refuted that argument even before while moving the resolution. Out of 60 members, 38 were defectors. Eight M.L.As defected once, eight

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

M.L.As defected twice, there were some others who defected thrice, and there were still some others who defected for four times.

SHRI ERASMO de QUEIRA: Even then the Assembly was not dissolved; It was done several months later.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It was dissolved after a couple of months. We felt that they should be given a chance for forming the Government. When we found that it was not possible and when the Governor reported like that, naturally we had to dissolve the Assembly.

Mr. Deb said that people were being tempted with money and that it was a wrong thing. This is not a new thing. Cash awards were being given to people long ago for surrendering weapons. These were offered not now. It is nothing new, we are not tempting anybody with money. As you know, there is a promise by the Government of India to the people who have surrendered arms that they will be rehabilitated and naturally several lakhs of rupees are being spent for proper rehabilitation of those people, who have surrendered, and to enable them to lead a better and decent life and not to go underground.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: You rehabilitate them properly, spend as much money as you want, but do not tempt them by purchasing their arms.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: We are not purchasing their arms, we are not anxious to purchase their arms, we want them to surrender their arms. Like this scheme of cash awards, there are so many schemes of cash awards. But if you feel that we are trying to tempt people with money, that is not so.

Now, one other thing I might submit. It is true that there are some outside elements or even inside elements that may be working against the accord. It is true, therefore, that we have to be careful and see what best can be done to enable all these underground Nagas to come out and come into the mainstream of the national life and contribute to the development of Nagaland so that they can enjoy the fruits thereof. So far as the involvement of the people, which you have mentioned, is concerned, of course, we have a Consultative Committee on Nagaland where all Parties are represented and in fact we have met once before and discussed several matters relating to the development of Nagaland and other situations and, therefore, there is the association of the representatives of the public and particularly, Members of Parliament of all Parties are associated with this.

Now I may inform the hon Members that we are in a very delicate stage of discussions and understanding. As you are aware, what has been done has been publicised. There was an accord and other modalities are being gone into regarding the deposit of arms, etc. Therefore, I would like to request the House to consider the matter in that light. After all, elections will have to be gone into sometime or the other and naturally, a popular government will come into being sooner than later. Therefore, in view of the situation now and in view of several other factors that have to be taken into consideration and the accord reached there, I would request the hon Members again to view the matter in that light and give their approval.

Now, Mr. Patel has asked me as to what is the component of this plan expenditure. I may inform him that Agriculture and Allied services take Rs. 6.14 crores. Co-operatives—Rs. 27 lakhs. Water and Power development Rs. 52 lakhs. Industry and Mining—

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Rs 14 crores Transport & Communications—Rs 471 crores Social and Community Services—Rs 458 crores Economic Services—Rs 8 lakhs The total is Rs 177 crores This as I submitted, relates to plan expenditure That is practically development expenditure There has been a step up from Rs 154 crores to Rs 177 crores Therefore, my submission to the House is you may kindly appreciate the situation and give your approval for the continuance of the President's rule

SHRI H M PATEL May I put one more question?

It has struck me as somewhat odd that the hon Home Minister always starts by thanking only speakers like Dr Sen because whatever they have said is in entire agreement with his views

SHRI VASANT SATHE He thanked Mr Sequeira also

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY thanked Mr Sequeira also
(Interruptions)

SHRI H M PATEL My request to you (Interruptions) I speak through the Chair that surely in parliament it is the proper thing also to expect criticism and, therefore one should in replying to the debate thank everybody, the move so as it gives the mover an opportunity to give fuller information on several points raised by the critics such as, Mr Deb as well as Mr Sequeira Therefore, I suggest the hon Home Minister should have really begun by saying, 'I appreciate and thank all the speakers who have participated in the debate, those who have come forward with criticism as well as with agreement'

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) You should have thanked all You should give more thanks to those who have criticised you

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY I do not want to make any general observation just now But I do want to thank all the three or four friends who have participated in this debate

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 22nd March 1975, in respect of Nagaland, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months with effect from the 26th March 1976

The motion was adopted

17 05 hrs

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1975 76**

MR CHAIRMAN The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1975-76

Motion moved

That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1976 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos 2 to 4, 6, 12, 13, 15
17 to 19, 21, 25, 27 to 31, 33 to 41,
43 to 54 56 to 60, 62, 64, 66 69 to
71, 75 to 77, 79, 81, 83, 84, 86 to
90, 92, 93, 95, 96, 101, 105 and 107

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1975-76

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION		
2	Agriculture	26,54,11,000	..
3	Fisheries	35,43,000	1,16,60,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	3,94,90,000	..
6	Department of Food	72,72,60,000	1,39,61,61,000
	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE		
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production	1,000	2,000
	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS		
13	Ministry of Communications	25,25,000	..
15	Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses	46,30,35,000	..
17	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	20,00,00,000
	MINISTRY OF DEFENCE		
18	Ministry of Defence	6,51,000	7,70,000
19	Defence Services-Army	26,47,28,000	..
21	Defence Services-Air Force	23,32,91,000	..
	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE		
25	Education	9,41,00,000	..
	MINISTRY OF ENERGY		
27	Ministry of Energy	5,93,000	..
28	Power Development	6,16,30,000
29	Coal and Lignite	77,11,000	31,18,91,000
	MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS		
30	Ministry of External Affairs	4,95,25,000	..
	MINISTRY OF FINANCE		
31	Ministry of Finance	90,69,000	..
33	Union Excise Duties	7,87,97,000	..
34	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	6,66,74,000	..

1	2	3	4
35	Stamps	7,27,94,000	.
36	Audit	1,98,06,000	..
37	Currency, Coinage and Mint	8,80,68,000	3,32,17,000
38	Pensions	3,00,00,000	..
39	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	3,10,60,000	..
40	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	34,20,57,000	..
41	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	52,14,44,000	2,93,75,58,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING			
43	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	3,62,000	..
44	Medical and Public Health	15,10,24,000	7,33,69,000
45	Family Planning	15,13,27,000	..
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			
46	Ministry of Home Affairs	15,96,000	..
47	Cabinet	23,36,000	..
48	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	96,47,000	..
49	Police	20,09,91,000	35,00,000
50	Census	10,00,000	..
51	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	25,65,65,000	3,31,21,000
52	Delhi	12,25,70,000	6,80,63,000
53	Chandigarh	1,88,52,000	27,50,000
54	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,31,34,000	37,20,000
56	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19,37,000	..
57	Lakshadweep	42,94,000	..
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES			
58	Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	38,13,000	..
59	Industries	3,88,07,000	41,38,84,000
60	Village and Small Industries	1,32,32,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
62	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	7,54,000	..
64	Broadcasting	7,41,79,000	..
MINISTRY OF LABOUR			
66	Labour and Employment	2,21,10,000	..

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

69	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	9,85,000	..
70	Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	2,46,80,000	11,50,01,000
71	Fertilizer and Chemicals Industries	1,37,000	18,00,01,000

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

75	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	15,60,000	.
76	Roads	8,65,44,000	.
77	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	3,01.89,000	20,07,11,000

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

79	Department of Steel	29,69,000	79,04,00,000
81	Mines and Minerals	5,12,74,000	25,48,00,000

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION

83	Supplies and Disposals	40,00,000	..
84	Department of Rehabilitation	2,30,52,000	88,34,000

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

86	Meteorology	1,40,63,000	.
87	Aviation	4,04,37,000	.
88	Tourism	11,07,000	.

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

89	Ministry of Works and Housing	7,46,000	.
90	Public Works	1,45,62,000	1,00,00,000
92	Housing and Urban Development	2,82,86,000	3,31,67,000
93	Stationery and Printing	4,43,02,000	.

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

95	Atomic Energy Research Development and Industrial Projects	1,38,00,000	.
96	Nuclear Power Schemes	5,97,00,000	1,26,00,000

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

101	Survey of India	1,50,00,000	..
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PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

105	Rajya Sabha	7,80,000	..
107	Secretariat of the Vice-President	30,000	..

SHRI B N REDDY (Niryalguda)
 Mr Chairman I would request you to focus your attention on Demand No 2 relating to agricultural sector and Demand No 58 relating to Industrial sector With regard to Agricultural Sector I would like to point out that the very purpose declared by the Government during emergency was to have land reforms and to distribute land to the landless people But I say that the actual position is just the contrary The actual situation clearly speaks of itself that the very purpose declared by the Government has not been fulfilled

[**SHRI VASANT SATHE** in the Chair]

The Agriculture Minister in an answer to the question put by an hon member—**Shri Vishwanathan** said that the surplus land available is 903238 acres and only 172000 acres had been distributed What does it mean? Why is there so much of gap between the available surplus land and the actual distribution?

I would like to draw your kind attention to the earlier story of this surplus land and its distribution We can clearly understand that the surplus land and its distribution to the landless has become a wonderful ridiculous story

Ten years back according to **Shri Mahalanobis** five crores acres of land was surplus in our country About two years back according to our Minister 40 lakh acres of land was surplus for distribution

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) May I remind the hon Member through you that we are dealing with the Supplementary Demands

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao) It has almost begun as a General Budget

SHRI B N REDDY That is why Sir, I say this

MR CHAIRMAN You could reserve a major portion of it for the General Demands

SHRI B N REDDY From 5 crores this came to 0 lakh and the actual distribution was only one lakh and this is the actual story of land distribution to the landless! Rather than eliminating landlordism this has given an opportunity for the landlords themselves to cash on this piece of land by illegal sales by hush-hush transactions etc So it is not reforming land system but it is only helping the landlords

Then I come to fall in prices

MR CHAIRMAN Mr B N Reddy you are a strict follower of rules and also a very disciplined Member May I read out to you Rule 216 which states as follows?

The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion

SHRI B N REDDY I would like respectfully to point out to the Chair that this is Demand No 2 relating to Agriculture and the amount is Rs 16 54 11 000

Anyway now I would like to go to another point This is regarding Fall in Prices What has happened in the agricultural sector is this There is a grave crisis there This situation has hardly hit the daily production and the producer in the agricultural front Generally the agricultural prices for paddy have come to half of the normal rate What we find is that the rates of the inputs have generally increased The peasantry is hard-hit and production has been affected Government cannot provide a reasonable price to the producer Government cannot give remunerative price to the producer Government cannot give any fair price

[Shri B N. Reddy]

to the consumer. This is what is happening. This is what we see every-day. Government is saying that it will provide. But Government could not provide it. It is only a propaganda and I would like to point this out very clearly.

With regard to cotton also, what is the situation which we see? This is to be kept in view. Regarding the prices of cotton, from Rs 450 per quintal, the price came to Rs 300. For certain kind of cotton lakhs of bales are there in market but there is no proper market facility to lift that cotton. Traders have already lost their chance and the Cotton Corporation of India is saying that they have no money. This is the situation here.

It is not a correct thing. Just now the Home Minister said that the situation has now improved. Is this the improvement? Now I come to the industrial sectors. What does the leading paper say? This is a news item which says that 105 mini steel plants in the country were closed down and an integrated steel plant started producing a million ton of steel. In the automobile industry, I say it has worked half the capacity and similarly, the coal mine authority was forced to cut down the production in the coal just to clear their own mounting stocks. According to the news item in Hindu, a capital to the tune of Rs 1,500 crores was blocked due to innumerable industries being closed down. Can you say that this is an improvement?

Rather, I should say that there is a very grave economic recession. If Government say that the situation has improved it only amounts to this that instead of appreciating the situation it is only hiding the fact of economic recession which our country is facing. That is all I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur).

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would only confine myself to Demand Nos 19, 31, 34, 36, 38, 62 and the last one.

Coming to Demand No 19, this deals with Defence Department and we are asked to pass the provision made under this head which pertains to the Ordnance Factories. The Pay Commission recommended something for the piece rate workers. On the basis of their recommendation, the revision took place in the rate of piece-rate workers. There are nearly 26 Ordnance Factories of which in two this piece rate work is in vogue. But a grave injustice has been done to the piece rate workers in the Ordnance Factories. These Ordnance Factories are earning a huge profit. I do not know why a decision has been taken by the Finance to the detriment of these workers. I do not know the reasons which are better known to them. The piece-rate worker earns more than 50 per cent of the profits earned by these factories—may be they earn more than 60 to 80 per cent. But the workers are paid only Rs 25 or 30 as their rate. The net gain to the state from the Defence Forces is much more than this. I know that the Finance Ministry has come to this conclusion that this should be stopped and it is to be restricted upto 50 per cent only. What is happening is that in these Ordnance factories sophisticated weapons are being manufactured—take the case of Ishapore, Kanpur and the Small Arms Factory. All of them are manufacturing conventional weapons. Suppose I am a piece-rate worker—an efficient worker. I can earn fifty percent of the profits of the factory within fifteen days. And why should I produce more if I am to get only Rs 20 or so as my rate? This is only a disincentive. I am now happy to learn that this ministry has taken note of this and the ministry has realised the foolishness of the argument advanced by some financial adviser. They are now trying to revise the piece-rate by removing the restriction made in the limit. I would only appeal to my hon friend, Smt. Sushila Rohat-

gi who also comes from this area where there are big ordnance factories—I am referring to Kanpur—to realise the gravity of the situation on how the piece-rate workers who are the backbone of these Ordnance Factories are suffering at the hands of the Finance Department because they have not understood the problem.

Another problem which I would like to mention is this. This is a very important problem which is known to her and to the country and also to this House. That is about the sixth instalment of Dearness Allowance due to the Central Government employees. Now that the prices have come down and things are made available the Central Government employees cannot get this DA.

Sir, I am not asking for dearness allowance beyond that. I am not asking for seventh or eighth instalment. I will be a fool to do that. We know things are improving as prices of certain essential commodities have really come down for which we have congratulated the Government, the Minister for Industry and the Minister for Supplies. But the question is when we were negotiating for the additional instalment, of dearness allowance this question was raised by us. The hon. Minister of Finance was in the Chair and the Secretary Ministry of Finance was also present and they said "Yes this would be considered." I would like to know why the sixth instalment is being denied. Sir, a time has come when dearness allowance has to be merged with pay. This is one of the recommendations of the dearness allowance committee headed by Mr. Khandubhai Desai that 50 per cent of the dearness allowance should be merged with pay.

Now, I come to the sad plight of the Government pensioners. Sir, I was assured by Smt. Rohatgi in this House that the sad plight of the pensioners is known to the Government

and they are considering sympathetically whether something could be done to reduce their sufferings. They are entitled to four or five instalments of dearness allowance. Their pension should be revised. I hope the Government would take a decision and announce the same along with the Budget that the pensioners will get more. We were told—this was one of the arguments advanced by the Secretary, Ministry of Finance—that the question of dearness allowance should be tackled once and, that is, during the Budget. So I hope the hon. Minister would consider about the sixth instalment of dearness allowance and will also give some relief to the pensioners. At the present moment their conditions are horrible. I am not pleading for those pensioners who are getting more pension but for those who are getting merely Rs 40 or Rs 50 or Rs 60 per month.

Now I will say a word about Demand No. 24. We congratulated the income-tax authorities for unearthing black-money to the tune of Rs 1500 crores but here I am surprised to find this sentence and want to know what does this mean.

'(vi) purchase of secret information relating to black money and evasion of taxes.'

It is on page 28 Demand No. 34. I am not sure whether Government is going to purchase that information. I was expecting reward for those who were giving information concerning black-money. This seems to be a new terminology. Similarly, the Home Ministry or the External Affairs Ministry will say they are purchasing information. I am yet to come across such a ridiculous sentence. I can understand award for good work done or for giving information to the Government. In this context I would like to know whether the price of secret information has gone up or not with the rising trend in the market. So this is a

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

very serious mistake on their part. I hope it is a genuine mistake. It should be avoided.

Then I come to Demand No. 36—Audit. We are all interested in Audit. Taking advantage of this Demand, I would like to say that still some of the audit employees are out of employment. Of those who participated in the 1968 strike, everyone has been taken back with the exception of a few. The Railway Ministry has also taken back practically all the regular employees with the exception of those whose cases are pending in courts of law. But the Comptroller and Auditor-General who enjoys a peculiar position under the Constitution, is not answerable to us. I would only request the Minister to take note of this and see that all those employees are also taken back in their jobs.

Coming to the question of commemoration stamps, I mentioned in this House that there should be such stamps issued in honour of the memory of renowned musicians who are dead. I am surprised that a commemoration stamp was not issued on the centenary of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee. Do you think he was less important than any Member of Parliament or the Ministers? A man like Sarat Chandra Chatterjee is born only once in a century and not twice, and this Government has not the courtesy even of bringing out a commemoration stamp in honour of his memory.

When we talked of Atul Prasad Sen, they said it was considered by a Committee and it rejected it. I do not know about this Committee. Perhaps it has its own stamp. It will not have the stamp of people like Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, Amir Khan, Begum Akhtar and all those eminent people. I have got a letter from the hon. Minister of Communications. We know that Hasrat Mo-

hani spent the last days of his life during the freedom struggle. Kanpur is said to be known for two persons, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi and Hasrat Mohani. They were emblems of Hindu-Muslim unity. We always said during election meetings that Kanpur belongs to Hasrat Mohani and Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi and not to Nathu Ram Godse and that has defeated the Jan Sangh. My sister, Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi, knows it. But she told me that the picture of Hasrat Mohani is not available. When I produced a picture, they said the Committee considered it and did not approve of it. The people of Kanpur have expressed their surprise and indignation over this. When they issued a stamp in honour of Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, I congratulated this Government. Hasrat Mohani is dead. Such men are born only once in a century and they should be properly respected. During the time when we were celebrating it in Kanpur, we expected an announcement. I wanted an assurance from the hon. Minister. But this letter has come as a serious jolt to the people who really respect Hasrat Mohani as one of those leaders who were equal to Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi.

Last but not least, let the hon. Minister kindly throw some light on these two problems, specially on the question of pensioners and additional dearness allowance. As regards the audit employees also, she should clarify the position. As regards the piece work problem, I would request her to convey my feelings to the hon. Defence Minister who is seized of the problem so that he may see that instructions are issued as early as possible and the ordinance factory employees do not suffer.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Maramagao) Mr. Chairman, it is a pity that almost everyday when Parliament meets we are faced with another example, another proof, of the double-standards of this Govern-

ment, because while they preach from the rooftops that 'we wish Parliament to be supreme', here is a case, a supplementary budget, where a provision of law which was primarily meant for matters which could not be foreseen at the time when the main Budget was framed is merrily misused throughout the year by the executive to do what it likes and then come forward before the House for a post-facto rubber stamp

I am appalled that this year's supplementary demands involve a gross additional expenditure of Rs 1389.89 crores. I am equally appalled that even the net expenditure is as much as Rs 859.98 crores. Let us look at the details of this. Let me begin by giving the Government without any reward or payment some secret information which apparently it was not aware of throughout the year. While the government tells us every day that it is in favour of austerity and some kind of self-control, some of the bureaucrats in the government have really been looking after themselves. I am not saying all I do not believe, but certainly some, because the additional requirement for non-plan loans includes Rs 1.45 crores for providing house building advances to all India service officers. This comes up in the supplementary budget.

This Government says that they protect the common people. The evidence before us right now is to the contrary because the supplementary budget also contains a provision of Rs 1.16 crores for loans to importers of fishing trawlers from Mexico. If you look at page 3, you will see how this expenditure arose. Some private parties placed an order with Mexico for thirty fishing trawlers. Twenty per cent down payment was to be made by those parties but they failed to do so. This provision enables the government to make that payment on their behalf. The worst part of it is that they are to recover the amount

subsequently from the Indian parties with interest at only 12 per cent per annum. Here is a case where the private parties make a commitment which they are unable to meet and they force the government to make payment and instead of recovering it with some kind of penal interest—the market rate is 18 per cent—the government gives them money at 12 per cent. If this is not looking after vested interest, what is?

On almost every page you will find case after case of matters like this. Look at this: the House is taken for granted. Please see page 7. They ask for an additional provision of Rs 10 lakhs. The only information that we are given is that due to the settlement of a very old case in London an additional provision of Rs 10 lakhs is required. What was the case? Why do we agree to pay a not insignificant sum of Rs 10 lakhs? That is something only in the dovecotes of the Government. I personally would doubt that even at the ministerial level people had been informed. Here we come before the House as fresh as birds and say give us Rs 10 lakhs and we have agreed to that sum, in London if you please. How old is the case? I do not know, it may even be from the British times.

Government says we have a planned economy. If you look at page 14, you will see how very well planned it is. The current budget included a provision of Rs 3 crores for investments in Garden Reach Workshop. Now they turn round and say three crores are not enough, we require one crore more. It is an increase of 33 per cent within a period of less than 72 months.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
 (Serampore) For what?

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA
 That we don't know.

AN HON MEMBER That you must explain.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:
Please don't cast upon the Minister a responsibility greater than what she could handle at this moment. I sympathise with the Ministerial level of this Government, because ever since the Emergency and since the elections were postponed, the bureaucrats have decided that they need not worry about the politicians. Sir, the same thing happens about the capital investment of a major nature. A provision of Rs. 8010 lakhs which has been made for State-II of Badarpur Thermal Power project. Now, suddenly they decided that Rs. 801.0 lakhs is not enough. They want about Rs. 200 lakhs more. Sir, it is making a complete mockery of the regular budget and the fact is that Parliament is supposed to appropriate money before it is spent and also the fact is that supplementary budgets in no book are meant for this kind of rubber stamping, post facto. There is a supplementary grant, a small grant of Rs. 606.74 lakhs to cover extra expenditure relating to a creation of one additional post for assessment and the payment for the famous secret information that Mr. Banerjee was talking about. Now, in the first place, I say that the purchase of this so-called secret information was entirely unwarranted and entirely unjustified because following its purchase, you had a voluntary disclosure scheme. After getting goods from these crooks, you pass the law which bails them out. So, where was the need for purchasing this information?

Secondly, since we are talking about the assessment of the Income-tax Department, there is one thing that requires to be looked into by this Government. Almost every year, the majority of assesseees in this country receive notice from the Income-tax Department.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sequeira, I think the purchase business seems to have come by mistake on page 28

because on page 29 at the bottom there is a mention about the purchase of papers for band-rolls, not anticipated earlier.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:
No, Sir. It is not like that. What I mean is that the purchase of secret information is about the purchase of informer. They have used this expression. It is a wrong expression. It was the payment to informers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a reward.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:
Call it anything you like. Yes, it is a reward. But what I am saying is that in this case it was unjustified because having got the goods from somebody else, you bailed them out. I was referring to a slightly different thing because the question of assessment has come up here. I was saying that almost every year hundreds of Income-tax officers throughout this country, send notices to thousands of tax-payers saying "you have not paid taxes for the last year and therefore show cause why you should not be prosecuted". The reason for this is that the filing of challans for the money which the tax-payers have paid is not proper in 99.99 per cent of the income-tax officers in this country. It is most unfair that after an honest tax-payer has paid his tax in advance on his own self-assessment, he is faced with a notice in which the officer tells him "you have not paid the taxes and if you have got copies of challans, show, them to me". This must be stopped forthwith and I say that the income-tax officer who serves such a notice to a person who has already paid the tax should be penalised.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): For what?

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:
For serving notice.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): To whom?

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA
 To assesses.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA
 And with this in mind, I am going to request the hon Minister to issue one instruction that at every Income-tax Circle in this country, with immediate effect, a crash programme should be undertaken to bring the records regarding the payments received up-to-date. It is very annoying to receive these notices. The assesses have been to my mind 'so kind to the department by going and showing the challan. They should have said "You check your records first!"

Page 47 refers to purchase of imported material. We all know we are tremendously in short supply in regard to foreign exchange. One would expect that even, if care is not exercised on domestic expenditure, at least some caution would be exercised in the framing of budget where foreign exchange is involved. The budget provided for Rs 11 crores for purchase of materials in India and abroad. But the purchase during the year is now expected to go up to Rs 12 crores and so 1 crore more is asked for. In page after page you find there is no care at all in framing the budget. This Parliament is taken completely for granted. I would draw the attention of the Congress members that it is their responsibility as the majority to defend this Parliament against excesses of the front bench, but in this they have failed miserably.

Taken even Delhi. They are asking us for an increased grant on account of 3 additional police stations. Even in the capital of the country they cannot foresee in the beginning of the year how many police stations they are going to open during the year. There should be something terribly wrong in their planning.

A complete indictment of the manner in which the budget is being framed is contained on page 82. This is in regard to Laksha Dweep where there is no legislature and therefore it is the direct responsibility of this government to frame the budget. I want to quote:

"At the time of framing the budget estimates for 1975-76 in respect of plan outlay, distribution and the provision for approved plan outlay between revenue account and capital account was made on *ad hoc* basis in the absence of the details of expenditure to be incurred on revenue account and capital account."

Do you realise what this government is saying to this House? They say, when we brought the original budget for Laksha Dweep we had no details of expenditure to be incurred on revenue account and capital account, we did not have the foggiest notion of what we were going to do and so we made an *ad hoc* provision! Is that the manner in which democracy is saved and Parliament is being made supreme?

Here is a case of major capital investment which is made without sanction of this House. After the original budget was framed, an expenditure of Rs 985 crores was incurred. This is on page 114. They expected to buy, and they have already got, 642 buses. These buses were bought without any sanction. They are now saying, "Please bear us out by rubber-stamping the operation. Give us Rs 985 crores." This is the essence of democracy. This is the end of the term. We should hold an election. It is equally an essence that before you spend public money, you should come to Parliament for a sanction. Supplementary Demands should be for unforeseen expenses. There are lots of unforeseen expenses. Some court cases have been

[Shri Erasmo de Sequeira]

decided There was a variation in price of an original purchase This is what a Supplementary Demand should have But not for Rs 1300-odd crores This is nothing but a mockery of Parliament and a mockery of democracy

MR CHAIRMAN Now the hon Minister

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MAJI SUSHILA ROHATGI) Mr Chairman Sir at the very outset I would like to thank all the Members who have participated in this discussion (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN There are no speakers

SHRI H M PATEL (Dhandhuka) This is a very important debate I want to speak

MR CHAIRMAN There is a method by which we work The practice that we have up till now is that hon Members send chits saying that they want to speak At least I have never stopped anybody from speaking—I mean whosoever has sent the chit I have kept the list of names here which says Shri Reddy, Shri S M Banerjee and now Shri Sequeira No other name What do you expect me to do under the rules? Even then if you catch my eye and indicate that I want to speak, I will give you time But even then, nobody got up That is why I called the Minister Thereafter you rise up and say "I want to speak"

(*Interruptions*)

I go strictly according to the rules, and I am liberal, as you know

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) May I make a submission? The lady can afford to be chivalrous

MR CHAIRMAN I will give both the Members 2 minutes each. (*Interruptions*) If you are so much worried about Rs 1300 crores, you should have given the name earlier

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR Four hours were allotted We expected the Congress Members to participate

MR CHAIRMAN Here it says, only one hour

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) I think some way out can be found which will help both the sides The time now is ten minutes to six The Chair can give the hon Members time till 6 o'clock, and thereafter allow 10 more minutes so that the Minister can speak I want to accommodate the Members Let the Members take time till Six Then she will take 10 minutes Because the Railway Budget will have to be taken up tomorrow I seek the cooperation of the Members in this matter and I am making this submission to the Chair and to the House

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Patel I am willing to accommodate but let us not upset the schedule I will accommodate you You can make your submission You can also say most of the things that you want to say to-day during the General Debate There is nothing to stop you

SHRI H M PATEL You are asking us to approve a supplementary budget in two minutes

MR CHAIRMAN I am saying that you can show your disapproval within 2 minutes Anyway, I will make it five minutes

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH Mine is a compromise formula

SHRI H M PATEL I don't think that the Minister could really reply

satisfactorily to the points raised by Mr Sequeira if she wants really to do it within the time limit—and she ought to reply to the points that he has made

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH She is a very smart and intelligent lady She says she can do it in 15 to 20 minutes So, your estimate is wrong

SHRI H M PATEL I am a'l admiration for her But may I suggest that we continue this tomorrow?

MR CHAIRMAN It will upset the schedule

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH I let this discussion go on till 6 O'Clock The Minister will commence today then the House adjourns and she will continue tomorrow

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR Mr Chairman I am grateful to you for allowing me a few minutes and also to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and particularly to the Deputy Minister of Finance who has been so chivalrous to us on this side today for having given us so much time!

Because of paucity of time I will not repeat the points already made by the previous speakers But I cannot resist the temptation of repeating one point When you ask us to pass supplementary demands of such a tremendous volume, more than Rs 1000 crores and that too within a matter of one hour, and with practically no discussion if this is the way you want the Parliament to go in the direction of more discipline is that your idea of democracy? The whole idea of parliamentary democracy grew with the principle of 'no taxation without representation' But here what we find is no representation no opportunity even of representation etc I think this is a very dangerous habit and if we allow this to grow I am afraid we shall make this Parliament a mockery of representative institutions

Having said that, I will very quickly go through some of the points with regard to various demands I fully support my hon friend Shri S M Banerjee, when he pleaded for pension for old aged people He made a fervent plea for that If Government gives so many instalments of additional dearness allowance to the present employees surely the ex-employees who are now in their 70s 80s and some of them even in their 90s how do you expect them to subsist on Rs 40 or Rs 50 which is a pittance? Why don't you look into the hardship of the old aged people?

Coming to communications particularly posts and telegraphs there are any number of eminent people of post independence India, whose commemorative stamps have not been issued I have been asking for it repeatedly I do not want to give a long list of names Obviously I cannot give all the names I will give only three instances from Gujarat the State I come from One is a scientist of all India repute the late Mr Tribhuvandas Gajjar There is no stamp in his honour Then there is the late Shri Indulal Yagnik who was a stalwart in the national movement I have the honour of representing the same constituency of Ahmedabad Thirdly there is no stamp issued this year to commemorate the services of the late Lady Vidyagauri Neelkanth whose birth centenary falls this year 1976 She was a lady of all India eminence She was one of the pioneers in women's education and social reforms social service educational service literary service and many other cultural fields in Gujarat in Western India in fact in the whole country

For obvious reasons of shortage of time I cannot go into all the aspects, much less can I give all the names but many tall people have been forgotten those who have contributed so much to India's democratic development parliamentary institutions etc

SHRI P M MEHTA (Bhavnagar)
The first speaker of the Sovereign

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

Parliament of India Shri G V Ma-
valankar, for instance.

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR I did not want to refer to that name, but many such people have been neglected. They do not depend on your postage stamps, for, their name and their place in history are assured but let posterity and the world know these people.

At page 18 there is a demand for payment to non-teaching staff by UGC through colleges. I want to compliment the Government on that at least because through the UGC the non-teaching staff in various colleges and universities have been looked after. This is good. The College and University teachers also be assured of security of service and decent salaries, but they should not go on asking for more and more salary beyond a point. They must also keep in view the important point of the security of students and of society. As an ex-Principal of a college, I want to say that PT Instructors, Librarians etc., are as important as teachers in any faculty but they are sandwiched between teaching and non-teaching staff. They should also be helped by giving some more money to the UGC for this purpose.

At page 28 there is reference to tax collection. I want to know how many raids took place in the last one year and of those whose guilt has been proved how many have been punished, and if so with what kind of punishment, as the censored press does not give this information.

Pages 35-36 refer to assistance to States to tide over natural calamities. In Gujarat there was an additional calamity of cyclone in Porbander and other places in Saurashtra. A few crores have been given by way of advance assistance to the State by the Centre, but it is a mere fraction of the requirements of the Gujarat administration. After all, you cannot give this assistance on the basis of this or that party in power in a State, since it is a problem of the whole people of the State.

At page 47 there is reference to grants to hospitals. I know of several institutions in Gujarat like cancer hospitals, eye hospitals and other research institutions where excellent work is being done. They are not getting adequate financial grant from the Centre. The assistance should be increased.

The hon. Minister will recall her gracious assurance to me only a couple of weeks ago that Government would go into the whole programme of family planning. I have suggested the convening of an all-India seminar including some of the MPs who are interested in this matter and who have themselves practised family planning and have limited their families to not more than three children. I am one of those and so I can speak with confidence. Why don't you ask them to join some consultative machinery for spreading family planning education which is very necessary?

18 00 hrs

Finally, on page 52 there is a mention of ministerial tours and on page 92 there is a mention about All India Radio. I want to make one or two points about ministerial tours. About ministerial tours it is said that supplementary demands are asked for because unexpectedly Ministers have had to undertake more tours. We are a vast country and of course if you want to have contacts with the people you must have contacts with them. After all, you must be in touch with the areas.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
Inside India or outside the country?

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR I hope it is only inside India and not outside, I do not know. If the Ministers have to make tours, they must make tours. My own feeling is that a lot can be cut—when I say a lot, not so much in terms of money, but in terms of an example to be given to the people at large as to how Ministers can go about

without much paraphernalia. Therefore, I would like that the Ministers' tours need not to be reduced, if necessary, let them go. The paraphernalia that goes with the Ministers are security force, his Private Secretary and several others connected with the tour programme. When the Ministers are touring in various parts of the country, the entire State machinery in that particular area, whether it is the State or the Central machinery, almost comes to a point of stand still because all of them are busy looking after the Ministers in so many details. Instead of a public contact it then becomes a contact of the officials and the money is wasted. Therefore if they want to go on tours, let them go, but let them cut much of the superfluous and luxurious spending on their tours.

As far as All India Radio is concerned it has already reached a limit, and the credibility of the radio is going down so rapidly that not only has it become dull but it has become dangerously misleading. People talk in Parliament for half an hour or one hour but they are not reported. The other day, Mr. Era Sezhiyan talked for one hour and 10 minutes, because the Chair was good enough to give him extra time. But what the people found in the AIR news bulletin was 'A DMK Member said this much'. In the national newspapers there are hardly four lines. Some papers never mentioned anything about that speech.

MR CHAIRMAN: These remarks you can make on the General Budget.

Why are you doing it in the Supplementary Demand?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: All India Radio is there in the picture and hence my point. Moreover, Sir, I could have agreed with you if the Supplementary Demands were really supplementary and of an insignificant amount. In fact however they are not. Indeed they are supplementary but substantial demands. So Government must add the word 'substantial before supplementary'. So, Sir, you will agree that they deserve to be looked into more carefully. Anyway, I shall not try your patience. I thank you once again for giving me this opportunity. I am sorry I failed to catch your eye at the right point of time.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I repeat my thanks once again. With your permission I thank each and every individual Member who has participated here. I shall be failing in my duty if I did not offer special thanks to Mr. Sequeira and the special reason why I am saying this is that sometime back we read in history about a certain personality and you said 'I charge in the name of so and so'. So, various charges were framed and the result is obvious from pages of history.

MR CHAIRMAN: You can continue with the history tomorrow.

18 04 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 12, 1976/Phalguna 22, 1897 (Saka)